THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,873—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS *THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.*

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
8th Feb.	CHINA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6400	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8010		
1st March	MOREA	11070		
8th "	PERSIA	8370		
15th "	SALSETTE	6400	MARMORA	10500
19th "	ARCADIA	7990		
22nd "	MANTUA	11070		
29th "	SALSETTE	6399	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th "	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6007	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6240	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6230	MOOLTAN	10500
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8092		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,990 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 445	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 647 or " 528	" 940-8 or " 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Feb, 1913
Gabbiano	3000	G. Gilhuber	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gabbiano	3000	G. Gilhuber	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Varasdin	5300	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	4045	C. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Aurora	7555	G. Baicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.. " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 591*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE REFUGIN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7533	D. Cosulich	10th Feb., 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Mon. 10th Feb.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 13th Feb.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Lhasa	2134	Friday 14th Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka", 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 13th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bussire, and Monomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda", 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 13th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Pundua	3305	" 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "
†Lindala	3353	" 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, AND MADRAS.

S.S. Palitana, 2,935 tons, on or about 8th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

8th February, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5586	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 "
City of Marseilles	8810	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9050	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a daily qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" " 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Post Box 24, MADRAS.

HOTELS

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 230 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nowara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD?

Every investor in real property, that is an estate in land, would appreciate to the fullest the difference there is in value between the Freehold and the Leasehold systems. Leasehold property for a period of years, no matter how long, used to be considered from the sentimental point of view, "inferior in dignity, and therefore unworthy of a freeman," so by analogy the English Watch is known to carry intrinsically "freehold" and better value than that of the "leasehold" watch of any other manufacture in many models of the latter of which, of course, it would be folly to criticise too closely or raise the question as to whether the case or the movement bears the burden of cost.

The English-made watch carries the quality of durability sufficiently marked to class it as hereditary property.

The English-made watch gives better results and depreciates less in proportion.

The English-made watch is less liable to breakage and consequent cost of repairs.

The English-made watch carries simplicity and economy of construction combined with exactness.

You need never waver in opinion, nor hesitate in uncertainty, when you are selecting an English-made watch.

The English-made "freehold" watch is a totally distinct article from the average of watches sold in gold and silver cases.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 3 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A., Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,050,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton.	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiolio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	" 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**	
White Rose	**150°**	**" "**	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
Chester	**125°**	**" "**	
Devoe's	**125°**	**" "**	
Monkey	**125°**	**" "**	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW"
ARRIVED on 7th February, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Medow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are REMINDED that first entries CLOSE 10th February, 1913. The following Reductions in Entrance Fees have been sanctioned.

For all Races of advertised value Rs. 500 to the Winner.

FIRST ENTRY.—10th February, 1913 ... Rs. 10
FINAL ENTRY.—10th March, 1913, when Races will close ... ... Rs. 30

With Rs. 10 more, if not struck out by 5 p.m., the day before the Race.

For all Races of advertised value Rs. 1,000 to the winner.

FIRST ENTRY.—10th February, 1913, ... Rs. 15
FINAL ENTRY.—10th March, 1913, when Races will close ... ... Rs. 50

With Rs. 15 more, if not struck out by 5 p.m., one day before the Race.

For all Races of advertised value Rs. 1,500 or over, to the Winner.

FIRST ENTRY.—10th February, 1913 Rs. 30
FINAL ENTRY.—10th March, 1913, when Races will close ... ... Rs. 50

With Rs 20 more, if not struck out by 5 p. m. the day before the Race.

In addition to Hotel. Two camps will be pitched for the accommodation of visitors. The Honorary Secretary will be obliged if owners and intending visitors will give him early notice of what stabling and accomodation they will require, to enable him to make necessary arrangements. All communications to be addressed to. THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Gwalior Races. Race Office, Gwalior.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURDAS ROWJI, a firm .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. JAVERVAHU, widow of DAYAL KHIMJI .....
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.....
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the Executors of the last Will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI, deceased, and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1910, and the Judge's order, dated 24th October, 1912, the following immovable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises, at Walkeshwar, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1913, at the hour of half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward D No. 2986, and street Nos. 8, 10, 12, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji, on the North partly by the Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji, and partly by the Dharamshala of Bhowsar caste, on the South by the Dharamshala of Motchee (Shoe maker) community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College, Madras.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Re. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CONSUL GENERAL, FOR PORTUGAL, being informed of the existence of Documents passed by the Portuguese Consulate General, such as RECEIPTS for money deposited, etc., requests that all persons in possession of such Documents will present the same at the office of the said Consulate General, Dhun House, Apollo Bunder, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., until the last day of March, 1913.—Portuguese Consulate, Bombay, 8th February, 1913.

ALFREDO CASANOVA.

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AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

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GREAT BARGAIN; 12 H. P. CLEMENT BAYARD, 5 seater body, in first class condition, complete with Hood, Stephney, 4 lamps and all accessories; Cost Rs. 6,500. Will sacrifice for Rs. 3,500, or nearest offer. Apply to H. Agerup, Cooper House, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.

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A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

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TO LET.—For six months, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, in good locality, from 1st May next. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Sanitary arrangements, Electric Lights and Fans.
Apply Box No. 169, care of this Paper.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED—A PARSEE RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200 per month with free board, lodging, and attendance. One with European training and Hospital experience preferred. Applications should reach the HONORARY SECRETARY, before THURSDAY, 20th instant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
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THE EXCELSIOR.

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in their Popular and Artistic
POTPOURRI ENTR'ACTE,
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW,
ARE THEIR FAREWELL NIGHTS.

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TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS
From the
JAPAN BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The most remarkable Exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever staged.

Under the Distinguished Patronage, and in the immediate presence of the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE F. C. O. BEAMAN,
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
GRAND SOUVENIR CONCERT,
ON SATURDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1913, at 9-30 p. m., (S. T.),
BY MRS. C. SARASWATI BAI
the famous songstress of Southern India.
The first and the only Brahmin Lady of a respectable family that has come forward to give public concerts, and has been awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals. She is on professional tour. She sings in Urdu, Persian, Marathi, Dravidian and English Languages. She is only twenty years of age.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 & 3. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., 49, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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IN
"GREEN'S RESTAURANT"
THE BAND OF THE
1ST BATTALION SHERWOOD FORESTERS
will play a Special Selected Programme by kind permission of Col. H. N. MARSHALL
Under the direction of
Mr. A. H DEWSALL, Band Master,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 8TH FEB.
From 8-30 P. M., TILL 12 O'CLOCK Midnight.
GRILL WILL BE SERVED AS USUAL IN THE GRILL ROOM ONLY.
A SPECIAL DINNER WILL BE SERVED ON THE FIRST FLOOR RESTAURANT AND VERANDAH, AT Rs. 4 PER HEAD.
TABLES TO BE BOOKED EARLY.
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

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TONIGHT,
at 9-30,
FANCY DRESS
SKATING
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PRIZES —:o:— PRIZES.
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Handsome dressing cases will be given for the best Lady's and Gentleman's Costumes.
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Every lady and gentleman in Fancy Costume will be allotted a number, and will be given a voting card on which should be written the number of the Lady and Gentleman whose costumes they consider are worthy of the prizes.
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Admission to Garden and Carnival, As. 8.
SKATES, Re. 1 extra.

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Under the direction of
HENRY DALLAS.
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, FEB. 8th,
At 9-30,
A Gigantic Attraction,
Unequalled in the History of India.
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LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
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The world's greatest Trio of Instrumentalists.
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is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.
Atank Nigrah Pills.
The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."
PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.
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SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
A Story of Ireland in 1798.
Taken from the Popular Poem by J. S. La Fance,
A real Irish subject produced by Irish Actors.
See also
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A Remarkable Picture of War in the Air.
A Startling Forecast showing what the War of the furture will be like.
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On SATURDAY and SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
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To Night! Every Night!!
Saturday and Sunday Special day performances also.
Day performance will be commenced at 4 P. M. and doors will be opened at 3 P. M.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S
New Grand Circus.
Place—Bhendi Bazar near Fulgalli,

Grand Circus Tent.

Professor Parashramrao's New Grand Circus with Royal Menagerie of performing wild animals consisting of 6 African Lions, 4 Royal Bengal Tigers, Elephant, Camel, Horses, Dogs and Monkeys and Goats etc, and about 25 famous Malbari and Indian Acrobats both males and females will show their skill in performing Triple horizontal bar, Cycle truck, cakewalk on wire, balancing on single, double and flying trapeze and many other gymnastic and acrobatic feats; so also all trained animals such as Horses, Elephant, Camel, dogs, cows, monkeys, goats will perfectly entertain the audience in every of their acts.

Wonderful, thrilling and awe-inspiring acts of wild animals of 6 ferocious African lions and 4 Royal Bengal Tigers introduced by Professor Parasharamrao, the renowned Indian wild animal trainer will show extraordinary and daring feats in a big Iron cage which have never been seen in any of European or native Circus up to now. Funny Clowns will make people laugh beyond imagination.

Rates of Admission.

Box (4 Chairs)	Rs. 10	Second Class Chair	Re. 1
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Menagerie open for visitors from 8 A. M. till evening.
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N. B.—Tickets can be had at the Tent from 7 P. M. Doors open at 8 P. M. and the show commences at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) Smoking in Tent is strictly prohibited. Free Pass is not transferable. Rates of admission may be increased if necessary.
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, *Proprietor.* Y. T. DALVI. *Manager.*

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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
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HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms
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Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

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FITTED UP IN
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 6 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—4 inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED, by married couple, a SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, in the Fort, for one month, from 22nd Feb. Write, giving full particulars, to HOME, P. O. Box No. 141, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

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LOW PREMIUMS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
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CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property, at Mazagon.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Mr. Vithaldas Vanmalidas, Bai Mahalaxmibai, daughter of Vithaldas Vanmalidas and Harivallabhdas Beohar, the Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of Gordhandas Vanmalidas, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tyab Hyderalli, the mortgagor, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly a portion of one of the Mazagon estates, called the Farm of Poshkhari of Buandarwada, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalows, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16,251, Old Survey No. 57, New Survey No. 3,622, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4,769 (1), 2nd Street No. 20, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Mazagon Road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the Lessors D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram, and on or towards the north by the covered and uncovered parts of the common passage called Hamingway Road.

Secondly.—A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 3,622, and bounded on the east, north and west by the property of the said D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram Dasai, and on the south partly by the property of Archbishop of Bombay, and partly by the land of the said Lessors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

One lot 57 pairs fancy-embroidered ladies' shoes of different patterns.

On account and risk of Mr. Manecklal Chotalal—
M. C. No. 15-18—4 cases stationery.

On account and risk of Mr. Bapoolal Chunilal—
P.3641—1 case coronation handkerchiefs 18 1-2 by 18 1-2.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

The property of a gentleman.—

1 Rubber-tyred victoria.

1 Pair handsome strong chestnut walers, 15-3.

1 Rubber-tyred Office shigram, and one handsome strong bay waler horse.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.—

2 Two wheeled carts.

By order of the Commissioner of Police—

1 Grey Arab pony.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE by order of High Court of cloth shops with Buildings, at Shaik Memon Street, Cloth shops with Building, at Bhendy Bazar, Pydhowni, and shops with Buildings at Banian Road, near Pydhowni.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zulikhabai, widow.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Mariambai, widow, and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Khan Saheb Abba Haji Mahomed and Mr. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable properties on the premises on the day and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

LOT No. 1.

To be sold on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (225) two hundred and twenty-five square yards, be the same, more or less, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, together with the shops attached thereto and assessed by the Municipality Under Old Nos. 379, and 379A, New Ward No. C 111 and 112, Street Nos. 41-1, 45-1, and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Collector's Old Nos. 95 and 95, and New No. 6029, Old Survey Nos. 1084 and 1085, and New Survey No. —— the 1850 quit and ground rent payable in respect of the land to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on payment by the Vendors on 11th April, 1911, and which said premises are situated at Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property formerly of Haiderali Kassambhai and now of Heptoola Shaik Adam, and on the south by the property formerly of the late Mr. Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit and now of Mr. Mahomedalli Bowji.

LOT No. 2.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement shops and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground and premises contain by admeasurement (179) one hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent No. 30, Old Survey No. 1577, and New Survey Nos. 1066 and 7355, the ground rent payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on 11th April, 1911, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 8023, and Street Nos. 106-110 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the house of Parsi Nanabhai, on or towards the east by public Parel Road, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 3.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages and tenements and shops built thereon situate, lying and being at Banian Road, containing by admeasurements(189) one hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C Nos. 6289, 6289 (1) Street, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 24, and 1060, and New No. 7349, Old Survey Nos. 2117, 3118, and New Survey No 2-1262, the ground rent in respect thereof payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on the 11th day of April, 1911, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the property now or late of Narayen Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, on the west by the house of Tucker Hemraj Luckhoo, on the south partly by the common passage of properties lately belonging to Hiraji Narayen' Krishna and Ramchander Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, and on the north by the Banian Road.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, for the said Receivers, at No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th February, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed confiscated goods:—

Cases wines and spirits, cotton goods, woollen yarn, hardware, printed and advertising matter, window glass, 140 bags dry dates, cocoanuts, betelnuts, rice, Epsom salts, kegs iron nails, borax-red earth, straw mats, tobacco-earthenware pipes, broken marble tiles, deck chairs, waste paper and various other articles.

Also

At the Docks 5 p.m., (S.T.), in No. 10 Warehouse Victoria Docks.

26 casks coal tar.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instructions from the Bombay improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p. m., (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 15-21, case No. 213, First Nowroji Hill Road, North.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1913, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Belasis Road, Byculla:—

A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical-stores, surgical instruments, appliances, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 50 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

5 full pressed bales and some cotton, forming part of two consignments, consisting of 135 and 100 full pressed bales cotton, booked by Messrs. Hirji Khetsi and Co., to selves from Ujjain to Colaba, Invoice No. 63 and 64, Railway receipt, No. 36667 and 36668 of 15th April, 1912.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCEL, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), at the above-named place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO WINE MERCHANTS HOTELS, CLUBS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of 126 Cases Scotch Whisky, and 30 cases Sparkling Wine.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 P. M., (S. T.), at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, the following:—

On account of the concerned—
Landed per s. s. "Oceana."
B.R.C. No.1-30—30 cases special Scotch Whisky.
Landed per s.s. "Culna."
C. H. No. 1-30—15 cases His Majesty Whisky.
15 cases Dalglis Whisky.
Landed per s.s. "Oceana."
R. C. S. 1-33—27 cases Scotch Whisky Carmichael Head, cases ,, ,,
each case contains 2 doz. pints.
Landed per s.s. "Chupra."
F. I. T. C. No. 1-33—33 cases Royal Old Scotch Old Liquor Whisky.
Also 30 cases Royal Club and Cast D'Or Sparkling Wine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES OF ASSORTED AND CHOICE FANCY JAPANESE GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a consigament of 9 cases Japanese goods, just received, from Kobe, Japan, ex. s.s. Kamakura Maru and Wakasa Maru, consisting of inland lacquered penboxes, cigarette cases, collar boxes, pen trays, cabinets, powder boxes, glove and handkerchief boxes, toilet cases, inkstands, bread baskets, round and oval trays, brackets, pictures and picture frames, hatstands, letter boxes chess teapoys and round and triangular teapoys, albums, work boxes, cornerstands, three and four fold cotton screens plain and hand-painted embroidered silk wall hangings, fancy kimonos, rolls of silk and other miscellaneous Japanese goods, good for presentation.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods, and the following:—

1 set Venetian furniture, comprising 1 sofa, 1 table and 4 chairs, big mirror table, electric fan with battery, by Edison, English mirror door writing dressing and wash-hand tables, hat and bookstand, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, phonographs, and iron safes.

1 grand cottage piano, by Linder Sohn.

50 bicycles, new red covers, 28 by 1 1-2 and 1 3-4 inches.

50 pairs English boots and shoes.

On account of the Insurance Co.—

1 cottage piano, damaged in transit by sea from London to Bombay.

On account of the concerned:—1 second-hand Yost and 1 Remington typewriter.

By order of the Post-master General unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as watches; silver belt, defaced stamps, books, medicines, and wearing apparel, etc.

At 2-30 P.M.

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.

The property of a Hindu gentleman—

1 rubber-tyred C. spring victoria, with grey mare and harness, also 1 second-hand office shigram.

1 second-hand brougham.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

One first rate Mahogany slate billiard table with improved cushion by John Roberts, with accessories, also Mahogany sliding dining table for 16 persons.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1913.

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX,
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLACKDEN—Jan. 17, at Cothill, Tonbridge, Kent, the wife of Col. L. S. Blackden, of a son.

MOWBRAY—Jan. 15, at Eastgate House, Bury, St. Edmunds, Evelyn, wife of Capt. C. H. Mowbray, Suffolk Regt., of a son.

CAREY—Jan. 19, at Shakespeare House, Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Major G. G. S. Carey, Royal Field Artillery, of a daughter.

TOMS—Jan. 17, at Riversdale, Perth, N. B., the wife of Col. F. B. R. Toms, R.A., commanding Highland Divisional Artillery (Territorial Force), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DARWALL—MANSEL—Jan. 21, at St. Paul's Church, Bath, Gordon Cecil Darwall, the Royal Canadian Regt. (Canadian Permanent Force), son of Robert Cecil Darwall, of Dover, to Violet Mary, daughter of Col. Mansel (late Indian Army), of Weston, Bath.

LEGG—WARD—Jan. 18, at St. John Baptist's Church, Crowthorne, Horace Gordon Legg, son of Edwin Woodward Legg, of Hurstlea, St. Albans, to Frances Waterfield Ward, daughter of Henry Thomas Simpson Ward, of Rosenberg, Crowthorne, late Director of Irrigation, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

GOODALL—Jan. 19, at Pine Ridge, Farnham, George Goodall, J.P., late Royal Eng. and 7th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Major G. Goodall, Royal Scots, aged 72.

MASCALL—On Jan. 17th, in London, Colonel Francis Mascall, late Royal Engineers, aged 70.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

LAHEY-BEAN—At 1, Cucherry Road, Allahabad, U. P., on the 3rd February, the wife of S. M. Lahey-Bean, Indian Finance Dept., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Parashramrao's Circus near Phul-gully, 9-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim—"The most obedient to God is he who hates most to disobey Him."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, 104th Rifles, will play a programme of music commencing at 6-0 p.m., to-day:—

March.....The Crusader	Sousa
Overture.....Le Duc D'olenso	Auber
Selection .....Gipsy Love	Lehar
Valse .....Espagnole San Sebastian	Dodwell
Water Scenes..Narsissus	Nevin
Fantasia.....On Folk Songs of Lombardy	Rampezzotte
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Izetta...Jones
Cake Walk ..... Cut'on Blossoms	Hall

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Hoch Nassau	Heser
Overture.....Raymond	Thomas
Melodies (from).Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse.....The Girl in the Tapi	Gilbert
Suite (from)...Peer Gynt	Grieg
a Song .....Eileen Alannah	Thomas
b Caprice .....The Whistler and his Dog	Pryor
Popular Songs .Festive Season	Williams

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Commercial Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

Festal March ...Cornelius	Mendelssohn
Valse Lente .....Serment D'Amour	Lucas
Selection .....The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
A Desert Journey..On the road to Zig-a-Zig	Finck
Intermezzo .....Omena	Hartz
Three Pieces.....1 Lub y Lulu, 2 Filigrette, 3 Folie Bergere	Fletcher
Oriental Piece ...Kismet	Markey
Patrol.....Wee Macgregor	Amers

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malladaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Through Bolts and Bars	El'Urbach
Overture ... Masaniello	Auber
a Rose Dance...In the Shadows	Finck
b Two Step ...Ghosts	E. Dunkels
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl	Rubens
Valse .....Malmaison	Zuluets
a Polka (Bell Solo) .....Beppo	Byrne
b Two Step ...Ma Dusky Maid	Vere Smith
Selection .....The Balkan Princess	Rubens

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R.C. Stephen and Officers, the Band of the 14th (King's) Hussars will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday beginning at 6 p m.:—

March .....20th Century	Hume
Overture.....Se J'etais Roi	Adam
Valse .....Premier Printemps	Margis
Ballet Music ...Russe	Luigini
Barcuse de Jocely	Godard
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl	Rubens
Morceau.....Ke-ea Ko	Chapins
Selection .....Aida	Verdi
Song .....Mi'anwy	Forster
Two Step .....A Policeman's Holiday	Erving

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

OPIUM POISONING.—Krishnabai (30), a Hindu woman dwelling near New Nagpada, is being treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital, from opium poisoning. She took some pills of the drug by mistake.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umkosi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 10th February.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the "Mazagon Institute," Mr. J. M. Lopes will deliver a public lecture on "Home life" in the Antonio D'Souza's School Hall, near New Gloria Church, Victoria Road, Mazagon, on Sunday, the 9th inst: at 5 p. m. (S. T.), Mr. M. T. Vaz will preside."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspicious of the Bombay Sanitary Association a demonstration on "Malaria" will be given by Dr. K. B. Shroff, L.M. and S., D.P.H., D.T.M., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 6-45 p.m., (S.T.) in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty-road. Dr. Mackichan will preside. The public are cordially invited to be present.

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS, LTD.—The following candidates have been declared successful in the Intermediate and Final examinations of the Corporation were held last December in Bombay, under the supervision of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co:—Intermediate.—Aiyar, C. S. R.; Vedah, V. M.; Pastakia, J. B.; Makhania, D. D. Final.—Mowrawala, B. D.; Thanaki, H. R.; Betharia, L. M.

CHILD ROBBED.—Ornaments, valued Rs. 85, were removed from the person of a young Mahomedan girl named Sakinbai, aged nine. While the girl was going along Dongri-street, two Mahomedans went up to her, and after taking the ornaments went away. The matter has been reported to the police by the child's brother, Hatimbhai Yusufali, a pearl merchant, residing at Kasai Moholla.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—By direction of the Governor, his Excellency's Band will give two concerts at the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday, February 10th and 11th instant, at 9-30. p. m. A charge of eight annas will be made to defray expenses, and any balance will be devoted to charity. Admission will be by programme and all arrangements will be in the hands of Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

A BRICKLAYER'S DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of Mohomed Hussein, (35) a Mahomedan bricklayer. On Wednesday last at 11 p. m. a neighbour of the deceased, who was lying in a room in a house at Kambharwada, heard a noise in the deceased's room. On going there he saw the doors of the room locked from the outside and peeping through a crevice in the wall he saw that the deceased beating his head on the floor. The police were informed and the man was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. Medical opinion was that death was due to the pneumonia; and the jury returned a verdict corroborating it.

POPULAR TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL.—Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, who goes home by Saturday's mail, has been the recipient of proofs of all-round good-will and esteem from the large body of men serving under him. During the past two weeks portraits have been taken of the several sections of the Telegraph Office with Mr. Armstrong in their midst. On Sunday last the Indian staff entertained him at an evening party. On Monday Mr. Armstrong was the guest of honour of the whole staff at the Telegraph Quarters. The "soiree" held there was a complete success. A concert opened the evening's entertainment, at the close of which Mr. Platel, Deputy Superintendent, made a speech giving expression to the feelings of the staff on the occasion of Mr. Armstrong's departure. Mr. Armstrong had won the hearts of the staff, who wished him every happiness. Mr. Armstrong replied thanking the men for the entertainment and their good wishes. He recalled the pleasant time he had spent in Bombay. He had found that all had done their duty, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Bombay Staff had always worked to a high ideal. Mr. Platel then asked Mrs. Talbot to unveil the portrait of Mr. Armstrong, for the Club-rooms. Dancing followed till the small hours of the morning.

DEATH OF AN EX-DEWAN.—At Bhavnagar last week there passed away Mr. Harilal Savailal, late Naib Dewan of Bhavnagar at the age of 62, the cause of death being heart-failure. Mr. Harilal belonged to a respectable family of the Wadnagar Nagar community. His father Mr. Savailal Somji had been in the Bhavnagar State service for more than 40 years. The subject of this notice started his official career as a clerk at the age of 16 in the office of the Dewan and eventually rose to be Naib Dewan, being appointed to that post by the present Maharaja. He had previously held several important posts. The deceased won high opinions of all with whom he came in contact, for his graces and talents. He was entrusted with the compilation of a history of the Bhavnagar State, a task which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the Ruler. Just after his well earned retirement after nearly forty years' service he became a regular worshipper of the Deity, Agni, by adopting the requisite Sanctity and Vedic rituals of the "Avasathya" form of Worship. Mr. Harilal leaves behind him a widow, one son, Mr. Manilal, who is a graduate in Law and an officer in the Judicial Department of the Bhavnagar State, and a large circle of friends, admirers and relatives to mourn his loss.

LADY SYDENHAM.

Her Excellency's Speech at Sukkur.

The following is the text of the speech which was made by H. E. Lady Sydenham at the prize distribution of the Zenana Mission School at Sukkur.—

It is always a great pleasure to me to respond to an invitation from the Zenana Mission in any town of the Presidency that I visit. The excellent work that they have done and are doing all over India deserves high praise and warm encouragement. We cannot form an estimate of the sum total of good carried on in India by this Society, which has been the means of bringing health, education and sympathy to hundreds of thousands of poor and afflicted people. This is a work inspired by love and charity towards mankind, involving often privation, hardship, and the renunciation of the comforts and friendship, of life at home, in order to serve and help the women of India. The Members of the Mission are reaping a great reward and must find true happiness in the knowledge of the work they have accomplished and the good seed they are sowing. I need not apologize for saying these few words on the subject of the Mission. We all need cheering words and appreciation in our separate work and the more so when we are far from home.

I am very glad that funds have been raised to build a hospital here. Mr. Tharumal Vishindas could not have raised a more fitting memorial to his wife than this, and I sincerely hope that the suffering poor of Sukkur will take full advantage of the Hospital. I understand that the Sindhis in other places that I have visited are too apt to delay seeking skilled medical aid until their cases are so far advanced that they may be beyond the hope of cure; but I have no doubt that before many more years have passed this tendency will pass away. Women who have experienced the comfort and relief from suffering which a hospital can provide will surely go back to their homes and spread confidence among others.

I am much interested to hear that there have been Girls' Schools in Sukkur for the last 20 years as that means that the mothers of many of the 220 children present to-day from five primary schools have themselves received some education which they must desire for their daughters. The backwardness of female education in so many places in India is mainly due to the fact that the mothers were unenlightened themselves and therefore saw no reason why their daughters should attend school. Happily, this is passing away and I have no doubt that the education of girls will advance by rapid strides. I have been greatly struck by the brightness and intelligence of the faces of the children of Sind, and I am glad that you can tell me that you find them interested in their work and eager to learn. Given good mistresses, success must necessarily follow. I visited the Hyderabad Training School when I was there a few days ago, and was told that Sindhi girls showed natural aptitude for teaching and that they can hold the interest of the pupils, when they have been trained to teach and thus well repay the attention they are receiving. I hope that in the near future English will be taught in all the five primary schools. At no far distant time, English will be spoken all over India, and it is while the child is still young that she can, if regularly taught, pick up any language, which a grown person would find difficult.

It gives me great pleasure to come here to give away the prizes to the successful pupils. I am only sorry that I am unable to make myself understood by them. I want to encourage the children in their work and to tell them that at schools they do not only acquire knowledge, but learn lessons which can guide them in their home lives and in the life that lies before them when they have homes of their own. Perhaps some one here will kindly translate this message to them, and impress on them that "The highest culture is to speak no ill; the best reformer is the man whose eyes are quick to see all beauty and all worth, and by his own discreet, well ordered life, alone reprove the erring". I wish all success to the girls' schools of Sukkur and to the Zenana Mission which is labouring devotedly to raise the women of India, to give them a wider outlook, and to teach them the eternal doctrine of love which unties us all in the bonds of common sisterhood.

RAJKUMAR'S MARRIAGE.

Week of Festivities in Baroda.

The Marriage Committee, Baroda, headed by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, are busy making arrangemets for the week of festivities in connection with the wedding of Shrimant Rajkumar Jaisenhrao Gaekwar, which comes off on the 27th inst.

The young Rajkumar has returned after completing his educational course and other training in Europe. In Bombay he was a popular sportsman and a crack hand on the tennis courts and cricket field during the time he was putting in his terms in a local College.

The festivities begin from the 26th instant. The wedding takes place on the 27th when a procession will be formed and marched to the bride's residence for the ceremony. On Friday, the 28th instant a chutah hunt in the morning and military sports in the afternoon will be provided for the entertainment of the guests. A public fete will also be held, and in the evening a purdah party is arranged for ladies. On Saturday the 1st March there will be a gathering of girls. The elephants sports will take place the same afternoon in the evening a banquet will be given, to be followed by a display of fireworks. The public fete will continue. The guests, a large number of whom have been invited from different parts of this Presidency will leave Baroda on the 2nd March.

DEATH OF A RETIRED JUDGE.

We regret to hear the death of Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, retired Judge of Surat and Broach Small Causes Court, J. P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday night last. His ancestors originally came from the native state of Bombay in Gujarat, where they were mint-masters of the rulers their in old times. The late Rao Bahadur was third in descent. On his Mother's side he belonged to Bhaidas Sakhidas family, a well-known family amongst the Banias. He graduated at the early age of 18. Soon after his graduation he was employed in Government service as First Assistant Teacher in the Elphinstone High School here and then as Head Master in Nadiad High School. He took the degree of LL.B. in 1870 and Joined the Judical Department in 1873. He was 2nd Class Sub-Judge from 1873 to 1890 in Sinnar, Dohad, Viramgam, Olpad and Ahmedabad and was 1st Class Sub-Judge from 1890 to 1902 at Dhulia, Poona, Ahmedabad and Thana. Appreciating his good services Government promoted him to the Small Cause Court Judgeship at Surat and Broach, where he served from 1902 to 1904, after which he retired on pension and resident in Bombay. In 1904 he was made a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate here and in acknowledgement of his useful career as a Government servant he was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur in June 1906. While serving in different districts of the Presidency Rao Bahadur Nagardas took a keen interest in the welfare of the people. He worked hard towards establishing local board and Municipal systems at Dohad in 1875. He exerted himself justly and persuaded the people to establish a hospital at Viramgaon while in serving their. While at Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat he used to visit public and charitable institutions and assisted in promoting their welfare. He assisted Mr. Campbell in preparing the "Panch-Mahals and Kaira Gazetteer" about the year 1876. While serving in Khandesh and Thana he was often in judical charge of the entire Districts. As a Judge and Honorary Presidency Magistrate he served the Government for a long period of 44 years from 1868 to 1912. His surviving son, Mr. Harkissundas is also a Government servant.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Quadragesima Sunday.—9th February, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 84, 186, 317, 334; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Harwood in A. flat. Hymns—88, 183, 198. Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home; Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30pm. Evensong and Sermon

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba—Clergy; Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m., and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Marathi Service 9 a. m.; Gujerati Service 2-30 p. m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani.) Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m. Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a. m.,

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The cruiser "Cumberland," Capt. Aubrey C. H Smith, with Prince Albert and sixty-seven other cadets from the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, on board, left Plymouth on Jan. 18 for a six months' instructional cruise. Previous to her departure Admiral Sir W. H. May, commanding the Plymouth Naval Station, went on board, and wished the Prince and his comrades a good voyage. No special accommodation has been provided in the Cumberland" for PrinceAlbert, and no special tutor accompanies him. He will live the life of an ordinary cadet, sleeping in a hammock like the rest.

Prince Christian celebrated his eighty-second birthday at Frogmore House, Windsor, on Jan. 22. The King and Queen went from Windsor Castle to Frogmore in the morning to congratulate him, and other members of the royal family sent congratulatory messages.

Lord Roberts was presented on Jan. 22 with a "birthday gift" subscribed for by members of the National Service League and others in recognition of his great services to the League. More than £5,000, was subscribed for the purpose. The bulk of that sum was presented to Lord Roberts in the form a cheque ; and he declared his intention of devoting it to the purposes of the League. The remainder of the money was expended on a solid silver statuette, thirty inches high, modelled on figure symbolical of "Armed Peace," designed by Mr Bernard Partridge, which is familiar to members of the League on the cover of their magazine "A Nation in Arms." The beautiful figure was modelled by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Limited. A silver plate on the pedestal bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C., K. G., on September 30, 1912, the 80th anniversary of his birthday, by members of the National Service League and others, in token of their gratitude and admiration for the zeal, courage, and ability with which he has led the movement in favour of Universal Military Training for Home Defence." The presentation was made by Lord Curzon on behalf of the subscribers in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen, members of the League. It was singularly appropriate that the ceremony should be held in the historic Waterloo Gallery at Apsley ouse, for, as Lord Curzon reminded his hearers, it was not the first time that a national hero had been honoured by his countrymen in that beautiful gallery of unique and inspiring memories. The Duke of Wellington, who presided, sat on a dais at one end of the Gallery, and on a table in front of him was the statuette, covered with the national flag. Lord Roberts sat on his right and Lord Curzon on left, and on the left of the dais were the Duchess of Wellington, Lord Ampthill, and other prominent members of the League.

In the House of Commons on Jan. 17 the Established Church (Wales) Bill was further considered in Committee. On Clause 18 Mr C. Bathurst moved an amendment to provide that the property vested in the Welsh Commissioners, other than that transferred to the representative body, and buried grounds, should be applied "for the advancement of the Christian religion in Wales and Monmouthshire through the agency of one or more Christian denominations in such manner as the County Council or the University of Wales, as the case may be, shall with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, from time to time decide." The amendment was opposed on behalf of the Government, but the Home Secretary intimated that they were willing to accept an amendment confining the expenditure of the money to charitable and eleemosynary purposes, and to allow the County Councils to frame joint schemes. They were also willing to accept an amendment directing the County Councils to have regard to the assistance of poor scholars. After a debate which lasted throughout the sitting the amendment moved by Mr. Bathurst was rejected by 273 to 200, a Government majority of seventy-three. The clause was added to the Bill by 269 to 197, and progress was then reported.

The Committee stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was further proceeded with in the House of Commons on Jan. 20. An amendment in favour of the maintenance of the payment of first-fruits and tenths by the County Councils to which Church property is transferred was defeated by a majority of 135. On a subsequent division only three tellers appeared at the table to announce the figures, and the chairman directed them to make their report without waiting for the fourth. On Clause 22 Mr. I. Malcolm moved an amendment providing that it should not be lawful to solemnise a marriage in a Welsh church with a deceased wife's sister unless the bishops so decreed. This proposal was withdrawn. Mr. McKenna promised that he would on report propose the deletion of the clause if it became clear that this was the desire of the Opposition. The financial resolution was passed through Committee under the guillotine without discussion by a majority of 112. The Market Gardeners' Compensation (No. 3) Bill was read a second time.

The Temperance (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed by the House of Lords on Jan. 21, after an amendment had been inserted applying the principle of proportional representation to the local polls. Lord Balfour of Burleigh protested against misrepresentation of the action of Lords in regard to the Bill. Earl Beauchamp stated that the Lords' amendments, in their cumulative effect, had made a most unfortunate impression on the Government. The Marquess of Lansdowne repudiated Mr. Lloyd George's attempt to fasten on the Opposition the charge of desiring to wreck the Bill, and suggested that the Government were trying to pick a quarrel with the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith intimated that if the Trade Disputes Bill and the Railways Bill were taken late at night he hoped that the House would rise on Feb. 19 or 20 till March 13. In Committee on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill there were discussions as to the control of churchyards and the finance of the scheme. Twelve clauses were passed under the guillotine. The Market Gardeners Compensation Bill was read a third time. On the motion for the adjournment of the House Mr. Harcourt stated, in reply to Mr. Baird, that there had been nothing disturbing in recent reports from the interior of Somaliland.

In the House of Lords on Jan. 22 some strong comments were made, chiefly by Liberal Peers, on the working of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill was again in Committee in the House of Commons. Various amendments to the Interpretation Clause were proposed and negatived. No discussion was possible under the guillotine on any of the new clauses which had been placed on the paper. On the motion for the adjournment, Major Archer-Shee called attention to the supersession of Capt. Carver, of the "Torch," the sloop that was sent to sea from Sydney in a dilapidated condition. Mr. Churchill, in replying, complained of exageration, whereupon Sir F. Flannery held up for inspection a piece of metal with two or three holes in it, this, he said, being part of the hull of the "Torch." Mr. Churchill protested indignantly against the interruption, and said it was the duty of Ministers to see they were not bullied and intimidated. He defended the supersession of Capt. Carver on the ground of the number and character of the punishments inflicted on the crew of the "Torch."

At Mr. Bonar Law's request Capt. Gilmour the member for East Renfrew, will act as Opposition Whip in place of Mr. Wilfrid Ashley, who has resigned on account of ill-health. Thus there will be two Scottish members assisting Lord Balcarres, Sir George Younger being the Scottish Whip. He however, has in his particular charge the organisation of the party in Scotland Capt. Gilmour, on the other hand, will share in the general duties of the staff; and the appointment will meet with general approval among Unionist members.

It appears that the Government majority for the third reading of the Home Rule Bill was not 110 but 109. There were mistakes in both Lobbies. The "No" figures were correctly announced by the tellers, but in the published lists the name of Sir John Lonsdale, the Secretary of the Irish Unionist Party, was accidentally omitted. The "Aye" figures were wrongly given as 368, but here the lists are correct totalling as they do 367. In the next issue of the "votes" the necessary corrections will be made.

The doctors were released from their insurance pledge by the representative bony of the British Medical Association at its meeting on Jan. 18. This important decision, which marks the conclusion of one phase of the struggle between the medical profession and the Government, was arrived at by 115 votes to thirty-five, the minority being largely composed of London practitioners. Five representative did not vote. The meeting put on record its emphatic protest against the "discreditable methods" of the Government, and characterised the terms of service under the Insurance Act as "derogatory to the profession and against the public interest."

In connection with the arrangements for the development of the Cromarty Firth as a naval base the Admiralty are erecting ten oil tanks at Invergordon. These are situated in an eight-acre field within the burgh boundaries, and close to the railway. Each tank is ninety feet in diameter and forty-five feet in height. Five are almost completed, while one is undergoing its final test by having salt water pumped into it, which will be left in it for three weeks. At present a ten-inch pipe is being laid from the tanks to the harbour, and when this work is completed No. 1 tank will have been tested and will be ready for its first supply of oil. Work on five other tanks is proceeding rapidly. In addition to these arrangements, the store for Welsh coal is to be enlarged to a capacity of 2,000 tons, and the old cruiser "Tourmaline, which has been converted into a hulk, has been moored in the Firth. She will carry 1,500 tons of coal.

In response to an appeal for £10,000 for augmenting the income of the see of St. Andrews in the Scottish Episcopal Church £8,000 has already been raised. Three-fourths of this £8,000 have been contributed in large anonymous donations as follows :—In 1911, sums of £600, £750, and £ 800, in 1912, sums of £ 200, £220, £ 300, £ 350 £500, £570, £780, and (on Dec. 28 last) £1,000 This gives a total of £6,070 of anonymous gifts, besides similar gifts of £ 200 each in 1911 and 1912 for the immediate increase of the episcopal stipend.

More than 3,000 carters employed by general contracting firms in Glasgow went out on strike on Jan. 20 in order to enforce their demand for an increase of 2s. a week in their wages and a reduction of their working week by two hours and a half to sixty hours. The dispute does not affect the railway companies or the railway carting firms. At present the men's wages range from 25s. to 29s. a week. In the course of the day more than twenty of the ninety firms involved conceded the demands of the strikers.

Glasgow Corporation has taken a plebiscite of the rate-payers, by postcard, as to whether they wish licensed premises to be reduced, increased, or to remain as at present. Of the 203,014 electors, 111,821 returned their cards, some 6,000 being spoiled by the voters writing on them "prohibition" or "compensation." The voting was as follows :—Reduction, 59,436 ; no change, 36,645; increase, 15,234. There is thus a net majority of more than 7,000 for reduction. Thirty wards had majorities for reduction, seven for no change, none for increase.

The opening of the Loch Tay salmon angling season is being marked by the capture of some fine fish. Among the salmon landed have been three scaling in the aggregate 111 lb. The biggest fish (41 lb.) was taken in the Fearnan waters by Major Graham. A good many nice salmon are also being caught in the Killing and Kenmore waters of the loch.

The Treasury has directed the creation of £2,000,000. Guaranteed Three per cent. Irish Land Stock, which has been issued to the National debt Commissioners.

Dr. Anthony Traill, provost of Trinity College, has resigned his position as a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. He was appointed to the board in 1901, and is believed to have exercised a large influence over its policy and procedure.

The Postmaster-General has appointed Mr. J. J. Kenny, of the Dublin Telegraph Office, to be controller of that office in succession to Mr. Michael O'Toole, who has retired.

The date of polling in Londonderry is Jan. 30. Nominations take place to-morrow, Jan. 25. The candidates are Col. H. A. Pakenham (U.) and Mr. D. C. Hogg (N.). The Unionist majority at the last election was 105.

The Church Association has sent to every member of the House of Lords a protest against the provision in the Home Rule Bill which throws open the office of Viceroy to Roman Catholics. The protest is printed in type, and on paper similar to those used for parliamentary Bills. The association charge the Government with inconsistency, in view of their attitude when changing the Accession Declaration and passing the Regency Act, 1910. The protest goes into details on the subject of the Roman claim to infallibility on all questions of faith and morals. Roman Catholic teaching, the association suggest, explains the Irish pastime of "moon-lighting," while the condition of Ireland to-day shows that the "extermination" of heretics could effectually be secured without the rack and the stake. It is only by the Viceroy's continuing to be a Protestant that Protestants in Ireland can continue to have any measure of the liberty and protection they now enjoy.

The "Irish Independent" says the prospects before Home Rule are bright and cheering. The arguments of the Opposition have failed utterly to arouse British feeling against the measure, and the majority of 110 on the third reading is conclusive proof that the electors of Great Britain, through their representatives, are committed to Home Rule as they have never been before. The "Freeman's Journal" says Mr. Redmond is confident in his belief that the will of the democracy will prevail here and now. His followers are equally resolved that nothing but a malignant destiny can now reopen the quarrel whose story is a tragedy in the annals of the Christian nations of the world. The 'Irish Times' says:—"Mr. Bonar Law asked Mr. Birrell to say whether the Bill can be imposed on Ulster without bloodshed. The reply was the old refusal to believe that civil war is possible. The Government is hugging its delusion to the end. The curtain fell last night on the first act of what may prove to be one of the great tragedies of modern history."

The demonstrations against Home Rule were continued in the streets of Belfast until an early hour on Jan. 17. Revolvers were fired in the Royal Avenue, but no one was hurt by the shots with the exception of a man, Robert Ireland. A policeman and a boy were treated in the Mater Hospital for scalp and ear wounds. The excitement in the Nationalist quarters was not so great as had been anticipated, but in one street the Union Jack was burned in the centre of a large crowd. At the entrance to Castle Street members of rival crowds fired in the air, and bottles were thrown. A cordon of police which had been drawn across the street was rushed, but reinforcements were summoned, and the police succeeded in separating the two crowds. The City Commissioner was kicked and beaten by some persons in one of the crowds. A man who offended a section of the crowd was set upon at Castle Junction and chased to a restaurant, where he was protected by the police. The glass in the restaurant door was broken with stones. The Nationalists in the Falls Road district lighted bonfires at night, and raised cheers. A body of Unionists had congregated in the thoroughfares near, but a strong force of police prevented the two crowds from coming together. At one time there was much stonethrowing, and the conduct of the crowds became so violent that the police were obliged to make a baton charge.

The new conditions imposed by the Irish Government in regard to the affiliation of Irish rifle clubs to the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs require that affiliation shall be renewed annually, and that the society shall submit lists containing the names and addresses of each member of the clubs to the authorities before affiliation is renewed.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation it was resolved to apply £22,000 out of the rates towards the erection and maintenance of a new art gallery provided that sufficient private subscriptions were received to present the municipality with a site free of charge and a further £3,000. The scheme arises out of the terms attached by Sir Hugh Lane to his gift of pictures to the city.

A return has been published as a Parliamentary Paper [396], giving for each county and borough in Ireland a numerical classification of persons appointed to the Commission of the Peace in that country according to the religion they profess. In the counties the total number of Protestants of all denominations holding the Commission of the Peace was 3,297, comprising 2,621. Episcopalians, 522 Presbyterians, 101 Methodists, 7 Baptists, 3 Congregationalists, 15 Unitarians, 27 members of the Society of Friends, and 1 member of the Plymouth Brethren. There were 2,150 Roman Catholics, 1 Jew, 4 belonging to "other religious denominations, and 8 are recorded as "unknown." The grand total is 5,460. In the boroughs there were altogether 359 Protestants, divided up as follows :—196 Episcopalians, 116 Presbyterians, 29 Methodists, 2 Baptists, 2 Congregationalists, 5 Unitarians, 1 belonging to the Moravian Brethren, and 8 to the Society of Friends. The Roman Catholics number 246, there were 7 Jews, and 2 entered as "unknown," a gross total of 614, which, added to the 5,460 in the counties, made up a grand aggregate of 6,074 persons.

The "British Medical Journal" announces that medical practitioners in Leicestershire and Rutland have formed a union of medical practitioners, drafted rules, and conformed to all conditions entitling the Union to be registered under the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876. The certificate of registration was issued on Dec. 14 last. Dr. R. Wallace Henry, of Leicester, is chairman. The union is authorised to establish branches in the United Kingdom and to institute a system of school clinics for the treatment of necessitous children, and takes power to give legal assistance to its members.

Ellen Lady Desart, president of the Insurance Tax Resisters' Association, has been summoned to appear before magistrate at Kilkenny for non-compliance with the Insurance Act. Eighteen summonses have been issued against Lady Desart in respect of ten workmen employed by her in her Irish industry known as the Kilkenny woodworkers. Lady Desart has repeatedly offered to pay her share of the contributions, but declines to collect the "tax" from her employees.

Sir Joseph Ward was entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons on Jan. 23 by the Empire Parliamentary Association. Mr. L. Harcourt, M. P., Secretary for the Colonies, presided. Sir Joseph Ward said that in the Overseas Dominions, while they all realised the great step forward made by the British Government's invitation to those countries to send a responsible minister to sit upon the Imperial Defence Committee, they did not consider that that was sufficient. The invitation was a step in the right direction, but it did not appear to him either reasonable or possible for the present condition of things to last long. The time was certainly coming when the motherland would find it necessary to make a change in its Constitution which would admit of representation by the Overseas. Dominions, and under which the motherland would become the controlling and predominant partner in a system for the preservation of the whole empire.

The Glasgow carters' strike is seriously affecting business. Three large flour mills had to close down on Jan. 23, owing to lack of supplies. Other firms state that they can hold out for a few days only.

Two Constables and two paintings by Richard Wilson were wantonly damaged at the National Gallery on Jan. 23, by a man, who was at once arrested.

The English engineers, Mr. Arthur J. M. Brown, of London, and Mr. Charles Elliott Radley, of Cardiff, have been murdered by natives in South America. They were at the head of an expedition which left La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, on Nov. 19 last and made for the upper reaches of the Paraguay river towards the region of San Matias, which was their objective.

Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell will be Gold Stick in Waiting on the King during February, and Lieut.-Col. G. J. Fitz Gerald, Royal Horse Guards, Silver Stick. Lieut. Col. H. C. Sutton, 1st Coldstream Guards, will be Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank opened its head office at Sydney on Jan. 20 in the presence of the general managers of the public. The first deposit, that of the Federal Government, was nearly £600,000; the first private deposit was made by the Bank of North Queensland. A branch has been opened at 36 and 38, New Broad-street, E. C., for the transaction of all usual banking business. The bank's London bankers are the Bank of England and Messrs. Barclay and Co. The deposits on the first day of the bank's existence amounted to more than £3,000,000, of which about £400,000 was deposited with the London branch.

Mr. Pearce, the Minister of Defence, is arranging to attract at least 40 non-commissioned officers retiring from the Army in India instructors in the Australian Army, and hopes that the first party will arrive within three months.

CANADA.

Attention was drawn in the Canadian House of Commons to the statement by Mr. Runciman regarding the Canadian cattle embargo and the interference that the embargo is not to be removed because the Canadian herds are suffering from a variety of diseases. It was protested that, while no exception could be taken to the British policy of protecting cattle-raisers in the United Kingdom, this policy should not be defended at the expense of the reputation of the Canadian herds. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, in reply, reviewed the history of the embargo, and said that continuous representations had been made on behalf of Canada, until it was evident that Great Britain had decided to adhere to embargo as a settled policy. It was then decided that it was not in keeping with the dignity of the Dominion to make further representations. Mr. Burrell declared that the Canadian herds were quite as healthy as, if not more healthy than, those of Great Britain.

At the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario at Kingston Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, pointed out that not a pound of Canadian butter has been shipped to Great Britain since last March as compared with shipments of £34,000,000 in 1903, in which year the value of dairy exports to the Old Country reached the highest figure. The change is ascribed partly to the growing Canadian demand and partly to the fact that fewer dairy cows are being kept owing to the scarcity of farm labour.

NEW ZEALAND.

Owing to the rejection of their claim for higher wages the slaughtermen of the Wellington meat companies have ceased work, after cancelling the registration of their union under the Arbitration Act and giving legal notice. The export trade only is affected.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Registration has been proceeding during the past three weeks under the Defence Act passed last Session, which provides for the creation of a citizen force, and there has been a remarkable response from rural and urban districts alike. The number already enrolled is 45,600, of whom 37,600, have entered for voluntary peace training, exclusive of the members of the existing volunteer corps, who are transferring themselves bodily to the Defence Force. The resultant force available considerably exceeds the Government's anticipations and requirements.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Vienna "Zeit" states that the experiments with new 12in, mortars, of which 34 have been ordered for the Austro-Hungarian Army, have given extremely satisfactory results. Experiments will shortly be undertaken against armour plates. The mortars are moved by Daimler motor carriages of 100 h.p.

Some stir has been made in Austro-Hungarian financial circles by the detection of frauds alleged to have been committed by a Hungarian company promoter named Pallos, whose operations are reported to have affected an international syndicate in London. By the issue of duplicate share certificates, which he placed with various banks as collateral security for loans, and by other frauds, he appears to have raised some £ 400,000, of which little trace is to be found. The scandal is expected to attain large proportions and to involve several politico-financial personages.

CHINA.

Thanks to the personal interest manifested in the case by Yuan-Shih-kai, and to the detective instincts of the Chinese police, the murderers of the Rev. Frederick Day, of the Church of England Mission, who was shot by soldiers at Chichau during the revolutionary troubles last March, have at last been brought to justice. Three men were tried. One was sentenced to death, another to four years' imprisonment, and the third was discharged.

St. Petersburg. The Mongolian envoys on Jan. called upon the message says :—Minister of Commerce, with whom they discussed the development of Russo-Mongolian trade relations, presumably with special reference to the ways and means of giving Russian goods a preference over Chinese goods. According to a message from Urga, the Khutukhta, in reply to Yuan-Shih-kai's telegram of last October, has repeated the grounds on which Mongolia considers itself entitled to sever itself from China. He points out that Manchu dynasty has fallen and that Mongolia has never owed allegiance either to the Shang or the Ming dynasties. Mongolia cannot associate itself with China at a moment when civil war between the northern and southern provinces of China is imminent. He declares that the Russo-Mongolian Treaty was concluded independently by Mongolia in order to secure the maintenance of its historic traditions and to protect it against China's unwarranted demands. The Khutukhta concludes by warning Yuan-Shih-kai against the dangers of aspiring to settle the Mongolian question by force of arms, since victory lies in the hands of the gods, not of men.—The Mongols do not appear to believe that any Chinese invasion of their territory could be undertaken until spring or summer, when the grass has grown.

GERMANY.

Speaking in Berlin on Jan. 20, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Sydow, reviewed the economic events of last year and referred to the future with great optimism. In the production of raw iron Germany had a lead greater than ever over England, and her export of the raw, finished, and half-finished, material was now the largest in the world. Shipping had had an exceptionally favourable year. Every year of peace made Germany both economically and financially more independent of foreign countries, and if peace continued to be preserved, as indeed they all might hope, the idea abroad that Germany could not stand on her own feet would soon be dispelled. "Our economic life," said Herr Sydow, "rests on the shoulders of peace."

Prince Henry of Prussia was one of the speakers in Berlin on Jan. 20 at a dinner of industrialists interested in the motor trade. He said that the number of motor-cars in Germany was for less in proportion to the population than it was in England or France. In England, with a population of 43,740,000, there were 175,245 motor-cars, or one car to every 249 persons. In Germany, with a population of 65 millions, there were only about 70,000 motor-cars, or one car to every 928 persons. Was the reason that Germans were less wealthy, or that the export of cars from Germany was so great that a large home market was not a necessity? It might be that the cause was the high taxation on motor-cars.

The Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig sentenced to four years' imprisonment a boy of 17, named Worg, who had attempted to sell plans and drawings of the fortifications at Strassburg to the French Government.

PERSIA.

The Persian Legation requests "The Times" to deny an impression that the Swedish officers engaged by the Persian Government for the organization of the "Gendarmerie are not equal to their task or that they are the least disheartened at their work. Quite recently several Swedish gunners have been engaged by the Persian Government, and two other officers have been engaged for the police department and are on their way to Persia. Colonel Hjalmarson himself will leave Teheran on March 1 to inspect the southern routes, and 1,000 well-equipped "gendarmes" will go to Shiraz at the beginning of the spring. Arms recently purchased by the Persian Government, and consisting of 5,000 rifles and 13 Maxim guns, are being handed over to the Swedish officers for the use of the "Gendarmerie."

The "personnel" of the new Cabinet creates a favourable impression. In particular, much is hoped for as regards the restoration of order from Ain-ed Dowleh's wide knowledge of the country and the prestige which it is believed he possesses as a prince of the reigning dynasty. According to a statement made by the Treasurer-General, the revenue accruing from the northern Customs has been so satisfactory that all current financial obligations towards Russia have been met, including the repayment of the advances made in 1912, amounting to £125,000. The British advance of £125,000. will not be repaid until March, by arrangement with Great Britain.

The "Rossiya," in an article entitled "British Policy in Persia," notes that certain sections of public opinion in England appear to be revising their views regarding the vitality of the so-called constitutional movement in Persia and its ultimate usefulness to the country, though at the same time attention is drawn to the fact that Liberal organs remain unconvinced. The opinion is guardedly expressed that in process of time events themselves will make an end of this divergence of opinion as to the expediency or non-expediency of a policy of intervention in Persia, since the present state of anarchy cannot indefinitely endure.

PORTUGAL.

The tenders for the construction of the ships voted by the Law of last July have now been published, and the results, so far as prices and designs are concerned, indicate that the offers of the group formed by the Armstrong, Vickers, and Yarrow companies are the most advantageous. It is expected that this group will obtain the whole order.

UNITED STATES.

Two Bills for the formation of an American Academy of Arts and Letters passed the Senate last Saturday under the guidance of Senator Lodge. They will now go to the House of Representatives, where they may be opposed by politicians of the "practical" school. The 50 names proposed for the preliminary roll of membership include those of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt, Admiral Mahan, Senator Lodge, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, John Burroughs, the naturalist, Dr. A. Lawrence, Lowell, President of Harvard University, Dr. James Ford Rhodes, the historian. Dr. Brander Matthews, and Mr. William Dean Howells. Frank D. Millet, the artist who went down in the Titanic is posthumously honoured.

Diamonds valued at about dols.20,000 were seized in the Post Office Registry Division in New York on Jan. 21. They were smuggled in a package containing a photograph sent from Amsterdam by way of London. The members of a firm of dealers in cut diamonds were arrested after giving a receipt for the package. The authorities believe that the affair is part of an extensive smuggling plot.

Two American Arctic expeditions are promised for next summer. The chief object of both is to ascertain the extent of the continental shelf which is, of course, known to extend out along much of the eastern border of North America. The expeditions will be headed by Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Stefansson. Mr. Macmillan's expedition will make for Smith Sound and the west coast of Great Land to discover whether "Crocker Land" really exists and how far it extends. Mr. Stefansson will set out for Banks Land and Prince Patrick Island to settle the limits of the Parry Archipelago.

Van Houten's, Sir!

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

BRIEF AND PITHY.

A PRINCESS ROBE.

The Prince de Joinville's sister, the Princess Clementine, manifested great interest in the costume of the females of the South Sea Islands which her brother had visited.

"I should have liked," she said, "to have tried on one."

"Nothing can be easier, my dear sister," replied the Prince, "I assure you that your reproaches are unjust, for I have brought you the complete costume of a savage queen, who was about your height."

The Prince de Joinville took from his pocket a very curious necklace, composed of a string of blue beads, intermingled with bits of blue glass.

The Princess Clementine closely examined it, thought it a pretty bijou despite its simplicity, then placed it on her dressing table, and awaited the production of the other articles of the queen's wardrobe.

But the Prince was busy looking at a picture.

"But, Joinville, what are you thanking about ?" she asked.

"Why this question, my dear sister?"

"Because you know very well that I am waiting.'

"And what, pray, are you waiting for ?"

"The costume, of course."

"But have I not just given it you ?"

"A necklace only."

"Well ?"

"Well ! I am waiting for the rest."

"But that is all."

What ?"

"I solemnly assure you that it is the complete costume, and that the queen of whom I told you wore nothing else besides."—Lady Dorothy Nevill's "My Own Times."

DENNIS'S LOGIC.

Since Dennis, who is now five, had a startling nightmare, the result of over-indulgence in cakes, he has been strictly abstemious, and he has repeatedly refused cake at teatime, though with a troubled countenance. The other evening he helped himself as of old. "But I will have it for breakfast," he stipulated; "I have been thinking I shall not have nightmare in the daytime. And I love that cake," he added.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE WILDS OF BRITAIN.

The difficulty, not to say the dangers, experienced in procuring a medical visit in the Highlands may be further illustrated by an instance from Inverness-shire. A stalker in a remote beat of Benalder Forest had been so long and latterly so seriously ill with influenza that a determined effort had to be made to secure a visit from the Laggan doctor. Driving or riding in the storm which then prevailed was out of the question, walking was the only course, and that was attended with no small danger. The difficulties encountered and the risks which were run were such that the doctor received a medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund, and the two guides each a silver watch and £5.—"Glasgow News."

TU SIMPLIFIED.

"Tim," incwierd Mr. Riley, glaansing up oever the dor ov the poestofis, "whot iz the meening ov thoez leterz MDCCCXCVIII ?" "Thai meen aiteen hundred and nienti-ait." "Tim, duzn't it striec yu that thai ar cariing this speling reform entierli tu far?" We giv the stori from the "Fourth Estate," a New York paiper.—"Pioneer ov Simplified Speling."

DERRY'S DEAD VOTERS.

"You do not know what it is to fight a Derry election," remarked Mr. Shaun Leslie, the candidate at the two previous elections, "but I know the good of the men of Derry. I know what it is to carry out the sick on polling day, and even to recall the dead from the cemeteries. For they say that Hallowe'en is not the only night when the dead come back in Derry."—"Liverpool Post."

NEW YORK CRITICS.

A musician, stated far out on a windswept pier at Atlantic City, was telling stories about composers, Dr. Richard Strauss," he said, visited America before he achieved world fame, and the sapient, cock-sure critics of New York were very hard on him. In fact, they were so hard on him that Dr. Strauss has not yet either forgotten or forgiven them. The wound is still raw. It still bleeds" The musician, regarding with an absent smile the slow, lazy, graceful dives of a school of porpoises in the tumbling blue water, continued : "I had the honour last year of attending one of Dr. Strauss's rehearsals in Munich. It was a new symphony; very beautiful, but very bizarre. In the middle of it the composer rapped his desk impatiently, and called to the double bassoons: 'Why don't you play the F sharp that is marked?' 'Because it would sound wrong—that is why.' Dr. Strauss gave a harsh laugh and shouted: 'Himmel! Are you a New York critic in disguise?'" —"Argonaut."

HIGH COURT—FEB. 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

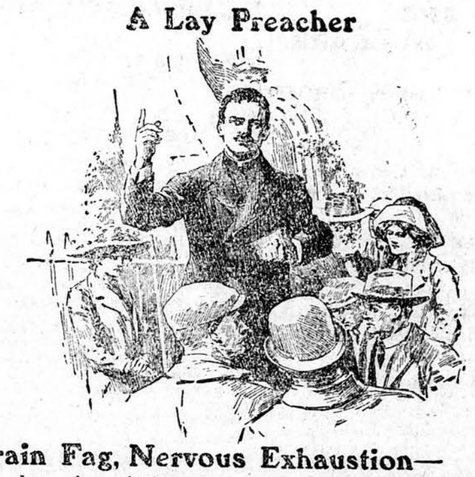
104-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Perelkar vs Bikatt Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Oserda Veerai Manek and N
436-07 Payne, D K Khote and others vs D R Khote and others, Dgmantio.
1248-12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Padumji vs Pallilai, Nadirshaw.

To tament ry Suits.

25-12, F P Patri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw
26-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham
27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vaohha
28-12 Maneckial, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubibi alias Fatuma, Mulla
30-12 Molji, Karsondas Dayaldvs vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham
17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowjil Tybejee.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
GOOLAM HUSSAIN ALIBHOY, do. do.
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TURKS AND BULGARS.

LARGE OTTOMAN FORCE IN ASIA.

Porte Fanning the Flame of Fanaticism.

ADRIANOPLE THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

City Prepared to Hold out for Weeks.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 6.

An *irade* authorises the Italian cruisers "Pisa" and "San Marco" to pass through the Dardanelles.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, had long conferences with the Servian Ministers, after which he proceeded to Sofia, where he conferred with the Premier of Bulgaria, and was received in audience by King Ferdinand.

BELGRADE, FEB. 6.

Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian delegate to the London Conference, passed through here without stopping. His action has aroused a disagreeable impression.

SIR E. GREY'S REBUKE.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

In reply to Mr. Ginnell in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey again refused to publish reports of the alleged atrocities in Macedonia.

Mr. Guinness asked: "Is Sir Edward Grey aware that Moslem opinion in India is contrasting the former action of the British Foreign Office in pressing Turkey to introduce reforms in Macedonia with its present reticence, which is regarded as screening far worse atrocities.

Sir Edward Grey: "If any such inference has been drawn it must have been stimulated by the misleading nature of questions put in the House of Commons."

Sir Edward Grey reiterated that he was applying to the reports of events in the territories occupied by the Allies exactly the same rule which he had applied to the Turkish reports.

"Ever since 1908," he said, "I have been doing my utmost to bring about peace and a good settlement for the future. There has been nothing about Macedonia for some years, that is not unpleasant reading. If I were to rake up the past at the present moment it would be most unfortunate from the point of view of both Christians and Moslems."

ALL-DAY BATTLE AT CHATALJA.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent states that all day long firing has been heard in the direction of Derkos, at the northern end of Chatalja.

It is officially announced here that the Turks have occupied Kallikratia and other villages and heights on the Turkish right, and that reconnoitring parties have come into contact with the enemy.

SOFIA, FEB. 7.

The Foreign Ministers of the Powers have communicated with M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, at the request of the Consuls in Adrianople, on the subject of either the establishment of a neutral zone for foreigners, or permission for the Consuls themselves and foreigners to leave Adrianople.

M. Guechoff has replied that he refuses, pointing out that there are no precedents for such a course, and stating also that it would be embarrassing to the military authorities.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople that official accounts of the fighting in Gallipoli make it clear that a reverse was sustained, although details are lacking. The engagement was probably not of a serious character, because it took place outside Bulair lines where the principal forces are concentrated. Nevertheless it shows that the fresh Turkish troops stood their baptism of fire badly.

A considerable Turkish force has been collecting in Asia Minor, and it is proposed to place Enver Bey in command, and to effect a landing near Rodosto or Midia, and thus threaten the Bulgarian flank or rear. Apparently, in anticipation of this move, the Bulgarians have retired from Chatalja to near Choriu.

It is feared that the Turks in seeking to stir war enthusiasm are more likely to cause dangerous fanaticism. Considerable disquietude prevails in diplomatic circles, and the foreign worships are returning. It is believed that Adrianople will hold out for weeks, as horseflesh and dog flesh have not yet been touched. It is felt, however, that the fall of Adrianople will clear the situation, and that then the Porte will place itself unreservedly in the hands of the Powers.

A TURKISH LOAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 7.

An international loan of five and half million pounds Turkish, will be issued shortly.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 7.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of *The Comrade*, Delhi, has received information that the All-India Medical Mission is now at Omarli, just behind the lines of defence at Chatalja, whither they have been sent by Field Marshal Ahmed Abouli Pasha after consultation with General Abdulla Pasha, who is in charge of the medical arrangements.

Cabling on the 5th instant from Omarli to *The Comrade*, Dr. Ansari says that the field hospital has been attached to the 2nd Division and is accompanying the army, paying its own way alike in the matter of rations and medical supplies, so that it may in no way be a burden on the Turkish Government. In view of this, he asks for a further remittance of £2,000 which is being sent to him. To make this good *The Comrade* is issuing an appeal for more funds from the public.

OTTOMAN BONDS.

The Consul-General of the Ottoman Empire, Bombay, asks the Associated Press to circulate the following.

The Imperial Ottoman Government is issuing Treasury Bonds bearing interest at five per cent. repayable in five years by amortizement in equal amounts each year. The minimum price of these bonds is 10s.or Rs. 7-8.

REFORM CLUB RUMOURS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Mr. Harcourt announces, in connection with the case of Baron de Forest and the Reform Club, that he has not resigned his membership of the club.

Sir Edward Grey is not a member.

INDIA'S GOLD BASIS.

Undue Absorption and its Remedy.

MERCHANT'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

"Ex-Indian Merchant," writing to the *Times*, questions the need for another currency investigation commission as suggested by Sir Edward Horden.

He says that gold only goes to India when exchange is high enough to make the sending of it profitable, and it suffices to keep exchange below the gold point to stop shipments. The remedy lies with the Secretary of State, who has only to increase his offers of Council Bills to an amount commensurate with the demand for remittance to India, to cause a fall in exchange.

CIRCULATION NOT ADVISABLE.

There would be no advantage to India in having a gold circulation, but the opposite; for gold is easier to hoard than silver and hoarding would be encouraged by a gold circulation. India, says writer, requires a sufficient gold basis to guard against an adverse balance of trade due to famine, and anything beyond it is a luxury. This gold is best kept in London where, if ever, it will be required.

PAYMENT FOR RUPEES.

The only way of obtaining rupees in India is by paying gold for them to the Government, and the writer asks why such gold should not be paid to the Secretary of State in London against his orders for the payment of its equivalent in rupees in India to the amount required by trade, the rupees being provided by the coinage of bar silver bought in London with the gold received there.

A KŒPENICK HOAX.

Commandant and People of Strasbourg Deceived.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

A hoax, recalling the famous Koepenick affair, has been perpetrated at Strasbourg.

The commandant received a telegram by a messenger in postman's uniform stating that the Kaiser was coming for a special inspection of the garrison. Twenty thousand men paraded forthwith, the streets were decorated, and all the officials and prominent persons in the city assembled on the parade ground, while huge crowds gathered to witness the spectacle. A naval Zeppelin air-ship, which was carrying out evolutions over the city, created the belief that the German Emperor was on board. Eventually, after a two hours' wait, the commandant ascertained by means of the telephone that he had been hoaxed.

The originator of the hoax is an ex-paymaster, named Wolter, who was lately dismissed as irresponsible. He explains that he wished to prove that he is in full possession of his mental faculties, and considers that he has triumphantly confuted his traducers. It appears that he caused a telegram to be sent to himself, from which he erased the wording and substituted an Imperial notification of the pretended visit. He then dressed in postman's uniform and delivered the message to the general in person.

H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND."

The Dominion Prepared to do More.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Mr. Allen, the New Zeland Minister of Defence, was present at a protracted meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence yesterday.

Mr. Allen, speaking at the Navy League luncheon, said that Sir Joseph Ward had said that the ship just leaving Britain was not all that New Zealand was prepared to do.

Correspondence, between Mr. Allen and Mr. Harcourt, has been published. The former, on February 3rd, wrote that, if there were any reason to postpone the departure of the battle-cruiser "New Zealand," the Government of the Dominion would readily defer the pleasure of seeing it till more a suitable time.

Mr. Harcourt replied that the Cabinet was much gratified at the offer, but that, happily, there were no strategic or political necessities for a postponement.

SCOTS TEMPERANCE BILL.

Disinterested Management of Public Houses.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The House of Commons has rejected most of the Lords' amendments to the Scottish Temperance Bill.

Several Scottish Liberals supported the amendment which gives communities the option of running public-houses under disinterested management, and demanded an adjournment.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. McKinnon Wood opposed the adjournment pointing out the danger of the Bill being lost. The "Revolters" then subsided.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Scene in the House of Commons.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

While the House of Commons was discussing the Lords' amendments to the Scottish Temperance Bill, a man in the Strangers' Gallery shouted out protesting against the treatment of the Suffragists in prison. He was immediately ejected, vociferating wildly. A second man was similarly ejected a few minutes after.

THE HAGUE COURT.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador in Washington, has been appointed a member of the Hague Court of Arbitration.

DUTCH CONSORT'S CURE.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 6.

Queen Wilhelmina has rented a villa near the sanatorium in the Taurus Mountains, where Prince Henry is staying, as the Prince's cure will take some time.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

Sharing Contracts Between the Nations.

FINAL CRISP INSTALMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Sir Edward Grey in reply to Mr. Ginnell in the House of Commons to-day, said: "It is understood that various appointments under the Chinese Reorganisation Gold Loan will be made in consultation with the representatives of the Powers interested. So far as I am aware none has yet been made.

Mr. Ginnell asked that in the expenditure of the loan all contracts and orders for materials, which China was unable to obtain from native sources, should be put up for public tender of the respective nationalities, in proportion to the amount of the loan subscribed by their respective sections of the group.

Sir Edward Grey:—"Provision has been made for such an arrangement."

A REPORTED HITCH.

Reuter learns that the Chinese Minister has received a telegram announcing a hitch in the loan negotiations. He awaits the arrival in a few days of Chang-Toung-Yuan, Vice-President of the Finance Board, who was appointed the Chinese Financial representative in England, and who will at least remain here until the settlement of the difficulties has been reached, owing to the urgent necessity of settling outstanding obligations before the Chinese New Year.

China has received an advance of £750,000 sterling, being the final instalment of the Crisp loan.

MURDER OF CAPT. ECKFORD

Pusillanimous Statement in the Commons.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey stated that he was unable to say what measures would ultimately be necessary in Persia in consequence of the murder of Captain Eckford. The Government would, however, be reluctant to take any action likely to hamper the efforts of the new Persian Cabinet to restore order. The Government was now considering how they could best assist the Persians and encourage them in their task.

PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

Concessions to a Russian Company.

TEHERAN, FEB. 6.

The Foreign Minister has signed an agreement with a Russian company granting the latter the right to construct a railway from Julfa to Tabriz, with an extension to Lake Urumiah; and also the preferential right to construct a railway between Tabriz and Kazvin.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Estimates Over Twenty-Three Millions.

BERLIN, FEB. 6.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has announced that the Naval Estimates amount to £23,370,000 sterling.

The Committee is reported to have described as incorrect Mr. Churchill's comparison of the strengths of the Fleets last June, because he added the German ships just laid down to the ships already completed.

In the course of the discussion, the Secretary for the Navy explained that no grants would be asked for beyond those provided by the Navy Law. He further dwelt on the defensive principle of the Navy Law.

MINING IN PERSIA.

Negotiations for British Concessions.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons to-day said that certain negotiations in connection with mining concessions were proceeding between the Persian Government and a British syndicate. He was unable at present to disclose the details. His Majesty's Government had given support with reference to British concessions, but in no form which might be described as pressure.

A BREWER'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The death is announced of Mr. R. F. Ratcliff, director of Messrs Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, brewers. Mr. Ratcliff, who died intestate, has left £960,000 sterling.

RISING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the House would adjourn on February 14th. The House would be prorogued on March 3rd, and the new session would be opened on March 10th.

CALCUTTA'S TRADE.

Congestion at the Import Jetties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

There has recently been great congestion at the foreign import jetties, and the Port Commissioner has appointed a committee to consider the present procedure, to suggest measures that might facilitate the conduct of business, and to discuss improvements which the Commissioners propose for the better accommodation of the import trade.

The Committee, which is representative of all the interests concerned, will be given an opportunity of considering and expressing an opinion on the Commissioners' proposals for the extension of accommodation throughout the port, with a view to meeting future requirements of the increasing trade.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Objection to Married Junior Civilians.

BURMAN DISABILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

The Public Services Commission resumed its enquiry this morning. Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Gokhale were absent. There was a very large number of visitors, and Lady Adamson was among the few European ladies present as spectators.

Mr. A. W. Binning, Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his evidence opposed simultaneous examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chanbal, he said his apprehension was that British predominence might suffer.

The Hon. Mr. Rice, Chief Secretary, gave evidence on behalf of the Burma Government. Witness said the Lieutenant-Governor was opposed to simultaneous examination, and thought that the present age limits were too high, which generally resulted in a large number of officers coming out married, which was a hindrance in their acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the people.

Cross-examined by the Chairman, he said that he was opposed to simultaneous examination, because he believed that for a generation to come, the Burmans would not be able to compete with other people.

On resumption of the enquiry of the Public Service Commission after lunch, the cross-examination of Mr. Rice was concluded. Mr. S. T. Symth, C.S., Settlement Officer, opposed simultaneous examination because the appointment of the natives of India should be restricted.

The other witnesses examined included Mr. Holbetton, manager of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation who would not admit natives of India to examinations in England, but suggested recruitment by selection.

Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, did not think simultaneous examination was within the range of practical politics.

INDIAN SHOT DEAD.

Grave Allegation Against Soldiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The *Bengalee* publishes the following from its Brindaban (Muttra) correspondent:—

On the 24th January a company of soldiers halted at Jait. Three of them went to the village of Monghira to hunt. One of them shot a deer belonging to a Babaji near the Babaji's *asram*. On hearing the noise Babaji came out and remonstrated with the soldiers. At this one of soldiers took his gun up, and fired, with the result that Babaji instantly fell down and died. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were soon on the spot for enquiry, but the result of the enquiry is not known.

BENGAL CHAMBER.

New Premises to Replace its Historic Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has decided to rebuild their offices, and has invited designs and tenders from Messrs. Martin and Co., and Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., for a new building, three or four storeys high, with a large exchange hall for brokers. Designs will be submitted in the middle of this month, and the Committee's decision will be reached early in March.

The present building is a house of some age and historical importance, having been at one time the town residence of Sir Philip Francis.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 7.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1912 to 25th January 1913 show a gain of Rs. 4,08,19,722, compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1911-12.

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of 60 bogie covered goods wagons, and five brake-vans, for the South Indian Railway.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 7.

During the week ending February 1st the plague mortality for all India totalled 3,578, against 4,364 cases in the previous week. The provincial figures were:—Delhi (rural, 1, Bombay 402, Madras 130, Bengal 10, Bihar 545, United Provinces 1,892, Punjab 157, Burma 101, Central Provinces 23, Mysore 123, Hyderabad 89, Rajputana 105.

P. & O. MAIL-CONTRACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

The question of the renewal of the postal contract with the P. and O. Company will be taken up this summer, as the current contract will run out early in 1915,

ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 7.

A conference of engineers of all branches will be held in the town hall at Lahore on the 10th and 11th February next. Sir Henry Burt, Manager, North-Western Railway, is expected to preside. A number of technical papers will be read and discussed.

MOTOR-CAR REGISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 7.

To-day's *Punjab Gazette* publishes the draft rules for registration of motor vehicles. It is proposed to institute a system of common registration for the whole province, not adopting the system of some parts of India, where separate registration is made in each town.

LAW STUDENT'S APPEAL.

Suspended for Misconduct in Examination.

EXAMINING BOARD'S POWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Imam was engaged in hearing the rule issued on behalf of Provash Chunder Roy, calling on the Board of Examiners of the pleadership examination to show cause why his name should not be published among the successful candidates of last year, or why he should not be allowed to appear at next year's examination.

Mr. Chukerbutty, in showing cause, submitted that the petitioner had been a party to a gross piece of misconduct. He had sent a man to one of the examiners, requesting him to receive newly-written answer papers in lieu of those sent in on behalf of thirty candidates, of whom the petitioner was one. The examiner informed the Board of Examiners of the fact, and the petitioner was debarred from appearing in any further examination for five years. Further, the petitioner failed to obtain the minimum marks in certain papers.

Mr. Sinha, who represented the petitioner, did not press the first part of the rule, but submitted that the Board had no authority to stop him from appearing at the examination for five years.

Judgment was reserved.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, FEB. 7.

Mr. M. Jinnah is appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Richardson has been confirmed as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Brett.

Mr. Kinney officiates as Administrator-General, Bengal, vice Mr. Hyde on six months' leave.

Capt. H. Scott, I.M.S., is appointed Surgeon to the Governor of Madras.

The services of Mr. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The services of Major S. P. James, I.M.S., are transferred to the Ceylon Government for one year.

The Metropolitan will leave Lahore on the 12th, arrive at Agra on the 13th, Cawnpore on the 15th, and return to Calcutta on the 18th.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major Robertson, R. E., officiates as Superintendent of Surveys, vice Col. Hodgson on leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Grey has one year's leave. Mr. R. Dobbes becomes Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. P. Brathwaite is posted to the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Hardinge Assistant Military Accountant, has been granted leave for ninety days.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following Majors are promoted:—Lt.-Col. J. R. B. G. Carter, E. R. I. Chitty, J. Hill, C. E. N. Priestly, E. F. Twig, J. P. C. Hennessey, E. A. W. Stotherd, G. V. Holmes, J. M. Wikely, A. G. Browne, A. C. M. Waterfield, H. H. Roddy, R. R. Vaughan, W. K. Scharlieb, R. L. Kennion, H. Tweddell, G. A. Dale, E. F. Rainey, H. A. P. Lindsay, B. G. B. Turner, C. H. Davis, R. A. E. Benn, C. C. Renton.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Attends the Eastbourne Hunt Ball.

The Sussex "Daily News," in its account of the annual ball held at Eastbourne on the 17th Jan., under the auspices of the local Hunt—the Duke of Devonshire's Foxhounds—says:—

The arrival of Lord and Lady Willingdon with their large house party from Ratton was quite a brilliant event of the evening. Lady Willingdon was most exquisitely gowned in ivory peau de luxe. The over-drapery, delicately embroidered in pearl, was finished at the back with a sash, and in the front, dark-shaded velvet camellias appeared. A diamond tiara was worn in the hair, and her other ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The Marchioness of Camden's handsome Princess gown was of gold and black brocade, with which was worn a coiffure ornament of latticed diamonds. Lady Helen Brassey was beautifully frocked in white satin veiled with crystal net, a vieux blue sash and quaint buckle completing the waist. Lady Idina Sackville had chosen a perfect gown of velvet embossed mimon in a lovely shade of blue, a tulle scarf being draped on the shoulders. Mrs. Ernest Crawley wore platinum gray satin de soie, the corsage trimmed with insertions of powdered jet and the fullness of the skirt drawn into oxidized ornaments. Miss Beaumont Nesbitt wore bright malmaison pink sewn with coral; and Miss Martin Smith was also charmingly dressed. Lady Willingdon's party also included Mr. Ernest Crawley, Mr. Beaumont Nesbitt, Mr. Agar-Robartes, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. Whitefeld, and Mr. Fandel Phillips.

A run of the Duke of Devonshire's Eastbourne foxhounds ended in a remarkable manner on the 18th January Meeting at Ratton, the seat of Lord and Lady Willingdon. Hounds (says the "Observer") found a fox which made for the historic ruins of Pevensey Castle. There Reynard made his way to the top of a wall 50ft. high, with the hounds hot after him. From the top, fox and hounds dropped into an enclosure. Ivy overgrowing the wall broke the fall somewhat, and the dogs, uninjured, killed their quarry.

At a meeting of the Hasting Women's Liberal Association, on the 20th Jan., the report read by the Hon. Secretary thanked Lady Willingdon, the retiring President, for her past services and congratulated both Lord and Lady Willingdon upon the great honour conferred upon him. Lady Willingdon wrote resigning the position of President consequent upon her husband's appointment as Governor of Bombay. A resolution embodying the thanks and congratulations expressed in the report was adopted by acclamation and ordered to be sent to Lady Willingdon.

BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

Information has been received in Rangoon that a party of military police of the Myitkyina Battalion has occupied Pienna on the Burmo-Chinese Frontier.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt," were:—H. H. the Maharajah of Jhalwar and H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar. The Jam Saheb arrived at the Ballard Pier in a special launch, where he was received by his many friends, who garlanded him and presented with bouquets. His Highness then drove to Shet Naranji Dwarkadas' bungalow, "Dahrin Mehels" at Malabar Hill.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Striking Medical Point of View.

USE OF THE DRUG IN BOMBAY.

A former well-known and much-respected Liberal member of Parliament, the Right Hon. Robert Farquharson, has a letter in the "Times" of Tuesday that will not have been altogether agreeable to some of his more fanatical friends. He recalls the observations he made some years ago in the House of Commons, condemnatory of the Anti-opium agitations. He reminds us that in the speeches alluded to, he dealt largely with the medical side of the question—he is an M.D. of considerable and varied experience—and pointed out "the exaggerations of imperfectly instructed people which were fully exposed by the Royal Commission and that the Rajputs, the finest fighting race of India, are dependent on their habitual dose of opium as tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge." He concludes as follows:—"Now, who is to pay the bill for all this; the over-taxed ryots of India or the sufficiently taxed inhabitants of the United Kingdom?" Sir George Birdwood writes on the subject:—

Yes, I read the Right Hon'ble Dr. Robert Farquharson's letter in "The Times" of last Tuesday; and was very glad to read it. But I cannot enter into "the opium question" in its present phase. I took my share in it through "all the eighties" of the last century; but after twenty-five years other interests preoccupy me with which I wish to deal exclusively during the short period of mental activity that may be left me; and so do my very best for them while it is day, and before the night cometh when no man can work.

But I do believe that those who are at present responsibly concerned with the controversy, would find the letters, I so long ago wrote in "The Times" on the subject, and the various writings of others who supported the policy I advocated, of the greater practical use to them, whether they agreed or disagreed with my views. I will therefore briefly enumerate them all, so far as I can accurately do so:

(1) My letters in "The Times" of 6th December 1881 and 20th January 1882;

(2) Sir Rutherford Alcock's Lecture: "The Opium Trade," Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, 20th January 1882;

(3) W. H. Brereton's "Truth about Opium," 1882, 2nd Edition, 1883;

(4) Schultzberger's "All about Opium," 1884;

(5) C. R. Haine's [son of the late Dr Haines, Grant Medical College] "The Vindication of England's Policy" in regard to "the Indian Opium Trade";

(6) George Batten's Lecture on "The Opium Question," Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, 1st April 1892;

(7) The Article "Opium" in Sir George Watt's "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India";

(8) "The Times" articles, on "Indian Affairs" [Sir William Hunter], of 5th May, and 10th August 1891, and 21st March, and 13th June 1892; and finally,

(9) My "Introduction" to Mr. William Fosler's [C.I.E.], and my "First Letter Book of the Honourable East India Company," 21st December 1892.

No one who will read through all these documents, but must come to the clear, and abiding conviction of the absolute economic soundness, and equity and righteousness of the Indian opium industry and trade, and of the cowardice, and turpitude of the Home Government in ever having interfered in the administration of them by the Indian Government—thereby inflicting the most wanton and cruel injustice on the people of India, and involving the Government of India in the bewildering and disastrous crisis that has now betaken, and may overwhelm, them, in financial as well as moral bankruptcy. My "Introduction" to "The First Letter Book" absolutely vindicates the Government of India from every moral charge brought against them.

As to the effects of the habitual eating or drinking of opium, my personal testimony is this:—During the fifteen years of my later residence in Western India, I paid the closest attention to the subject, and I had every kind of experience in relation to it, having at different times been in medical charge of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, the 8th Madras Cavalry, the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, the Jail, and the Civil Station of Sholapore, a Battery of Artillery, and the steamship "Ajdaha." Subsequently, I was attached for several years to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital; and was in succession, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and of Botany and Materia Medica, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. I was also a Justice of the Peace, and Visitor to the Jails, and the year I was Sheriff of Bombay (186?) I regularly visited the jails. Beside this, I was probably more intimately and domestically familiar with all classes of the native population of the City of Bombay, than any other European of my generation; while as an ever active journalist, I was mixed up with almost every discussion of this sort during my time in Bombay. And in all this experience of the indigenous life of Western India, I never knew of a single instance of death from the habitual use of opium as a dietary and social indulgence; and except in cases of accidental or wilful poisoning by opium, I never knew of a single instance of death from its use, of any native or European. Moreover I have never yet met with anyone, who, in his own experience, has known of a case of death, or of injury to health, from the habitual eating or drinking of opium, as practiced by the people of any part of India proper. So far as I can recall, in the printed tables used in Indian Civil and Military hospitals, there is no standing column for the "Opium Habit," nor for "Death from Opium." Again, so far as my own experience goes, the healthiest populations of Western India, are those distinguished for their, so stigmatised, "excessive use of opium." I refer to the people of Gujerat generally, and more particularly to the people of the Kaira District, and also of the neighbouring District of Broach.

As for "opium smoking," I am satisfied that, of itself, it is as innocuous as smoking hay, straw, or stubble. Of course, I know the "in terrorem" cases of the "opium dens" of the Indian Ocean, and the Sea of China. I well knew the Bombay "den," its keeper, and his customers, never more than an unlucky "baker's dozen" at a time. But who were they? The dregs of the lowest outcastes of the greatest emporium of trade (in my time) in the outside London, and the sink of all the hapless, hopeless and roving vagabonds of the Great South Sea (of the Eastern Hemisphere), identified by Hindu mythology with Hell! And as for the real causes of their sufferings, I will only here say, as I have said over and over again before, that so far as I could ascertain, they had nothing to do with the opium pipe, (or bowl, or pill), which seemed to be only the last palliative of their "distempered torment," until they were, poor souls, enfranchised of it by death. I long held the recipe of "the "chandu" sold in the Colbhat den in Bombay, and it is difficult to understand how, when decomposed in the flame of the opium camp, the stuff could have had the slightest physiological consequences on its smokers, otherwise than the psychological,—or let it be hypnotic—effect of the fascinating act of smoking.

And surely, those who hold the habitual use of opium to be harmful, should be the last to object to the stall monopoly of the drug by the Government of India. I, on the contrary, holding that its habitual consumption is conducive to the health, wealth and happiness of the inhabitants of the tropics, and more especially of those who are vegetarians, would freely throw the manufacture of it open to private enterprise, and raise as high a duty on its export as it could in safety bear in the inter-tropical competition with ardent spirits, to which this drug seems predestined. And within thirty years, the whole imperial, provincial, and feudatory expenditure of India might, in this way, be met out of the increasing opium revenue—(paid by China, etc., etc.)—while India itself would be left practically untaxed! I will say no more to-day. Another time I may add something of how the gentle Anti-Opiumites in "the eighties" of the last century tried to ruin me, at the India Office, for my "Letter to the editor of the Times" and other writings, on this their fiercely burning question.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

23rd January.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

Shall part be set aside for Soldiers?

NEED FOR MILITARY CLUB.

We have received from Mr. B. H. Hewett, Honorary Secretary to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Bombay, copies of correspondence, regarding the proposed admission of soldiers to the Home, and excerpts from the member of a meeting of the Board of Management held on January 8th.

In his covering letter Mr. Hewett says:—

It will be noted that the Home was founded in 1870 with the object of providing a comfortable home for seamen visiting the Port, and for those who are shipwrecked and in distress, and generally to protect and further the interests of seamen in such manner may from time to time appear necessary or desirable.

A reference to the correspondence will show that there has been some falling off in the number of merchant seamen using the Home since it was first opened, and that as the Home has a capacity of 330 beds a very small portion of this accommodation will satisfy the requirements of the above service under existing conditions. This falling off in numbers is to be attributed mainly to the displacement of European seamen by Lascar crews in ships visiting the Port and not to unsuitability of the site or defects in the conduct of the Home.

As regards the Royal Navy, it has been the practice in the past to accommodate whole ship's companies amounting to upwards of 350 men at a time in the Home, when the vessels have been undergoing repairs in the R. I. M. Dockyard, and had this practice been likely to continue there would be no accommodation available for soldiers. We have now however a distinct statement from the representatives of the Admiralty that the full accommodation of the Home is not likely to be again required by the Navy and, further, that they have no objection to offer to a portion of the Home being set aside for other purposes than the requirements of seamen.

Under these circumstances it is felt that, while the Directors could carry on the Home for many more years with its invested funds for the benefit of merchant seamen without appealing to the public for financial support, it would be a great pity to allow such a splendid building and fine site to remain even partly unutilised, and they are therefore in favour of the proposal to set apart a portion of the Home for the purpose of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, to fulfil objects similar to those of the proposed local branch of the "Union Jack Club" which it is understood finds great difficulty in securing a suitable site.

The point, which it is specially desired to place before the public, are whether there is any need to provide further accommodation for merchant seamen, on perhaps less pretentious lines, in the near vicinity of the Docks or elsewhere, and whether the Home can in any way extend its benefits to seamen and undertake any of the functions carried out by the Seamen's Institute and Seamen's Rest, which depend so largely for their existance upon public subscription. Both of these charities, which are mainly conducted for missionary work and religious instruction, have been consulted by my committee and joint meetings held with their representatives, but beyond a measure of relief to destitute seamen who are not entitled to relief by the Board of Trade, it does not appear that the Home can extend its usefulness to any large extent on the lines of the original foundation.

THE GENERAL'S PROPOSALS.

Amongst the correspondence is a letter dated September 2nd from Major General Gorringe to the Resident of the Home. In this he says:—

I have been directed to ascertain whether the Trustees of the R. A. S. Home would be agreeable to come to an arrangement whereby a portion of the accommodation of the Home could be utilised by British soldiers. There are always a certain number of soldiers in and passing through Bombay; could not the privilege of using the Sailors' Home be extended to these men? It is understood that the accommodation available is only fully made use of when the Royal Navy use the Home to berth their men: these occasions are at long intervals, while the Army is in constant need of some suitable place in Bombay which N. C. O's and men could use as a Club. It is suggested that arrangements could be made whereby accommodation for 100 men could be allotted for use as a Club to men of the Army and Navy and that of this accommodation each branch of the service should have priority of claim for half, i.e., 50 men. It is quite appreciated that for some years the Navy have been accustomed to use the Home for the accommodating large numbers of their men and that as many as 300 are at a time thus provided for. While recognising that the Navy is entitled to every consideration when temporarily in this Port, it is felt that to exclude from the Home soldiers who are always in Bombay, in order to provide for the rare occasions on which the Home is used by the Navy is hardly in the best interest of all concerned.

Later a sub-committee of the Board of Management reported:—

As regards the admission of soldiers to the Home, this has been a difficult matter for decision. In view of the absolute lack of information available regarding the movements of the Royal Navy or the extent to which the accommodation will in future years be required by that service. There are rumours that more use will in future be made of Colombo by the Navy and that therefore it is not so likely in future as in the past that whole ship's Companies will be sent to the Home. There is however no definite information available. During this year the accommodation of the Home has been almost empty most of the time. It is understood that probably not more than about 25 soldiers at a time would be required to be accommodated, and as there are 330 beds available, the Sub-Committee come to the conclusion that a reply should be sent to Major-General Gorringe to the effect that, as a trial measure, the Committee are prepared to admit soldiers to the advantages of the Home on the same terms as men of the Royal Navy, it being understood that this privilege can only be extended as and when accommodation is available, and that it would be open to the committee by giving not less than 48 hour's notice, to inquire any man so admitted to vacate his quarters.

DECISION OF THE BOARD.

After some further correspondence a meeting of the Board of Management was held on January 8th of the members of which the following is an extract:—

The following gentlemen were present to discuss the question re the proposed admission of Soldiers to the Home:—Major General G. F. Gorringe, C.B.; Captain C. E. le Mesurier, R. N. (Flag Captain, H. M. S. "Highflyer"); Mr. R. H. V. Kemball, (Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.); Lieut. Col. N. Kirby, R. E. (Military Works Department.).

Captain le Mesurier stated that the Royal Navy was not likely to make any great use of the Home in future, as it was intended to make Colombo the future Head-quarters, and that the Navy would have no objection to the admission of Soldiers to the Home. He further stated that it was almost certain the Home would not in the future be required to accommodate full ships' companies as in the past, and that the number of men using the Home on leave or for meals was also likely to decrease.

Major-General Gorringe reviewed the proposals already made in his letter of the 2nd of September, 1912, and suggested that one wing of the Home should be set apart for use as a Sailors' and Soldier's Club.

Mr. Kemball stated that he was not convinced that more extended use of the Home could not be made by merchant seamen, and anticipated that difficulty might be experienced in moving the High Court to alter the constitution of the Home. He suggested as a possible alternative that a new "Home" should be built nearer to the Docks for the accommodation of merchant seamen from funds already collected for the Union Jack Club, and that the present Home be handed over in its entirety for the purpose of a Union Jack Club.

The President informed the meeting of the steps already taken to ascertain the need of a Home nearer to the Docks, and stated that the enquiry gave negative results.

Messrs. Potts and Hopkins testified as to the unsuitability of the neighbourhood of the Docks for a Home in consequence of its general unhealthiness as compared with the present site, and pointed out the difficulty that would be experienced in securing a site.

Major-General Gorringe stated that the Club would be principally used for soldiers passing

through Bombay, and for soldier clerks etc. for recreation, and suggested that accommodation should by made available for fifty sailors and fifty soldiers. He desired that a plan of the Home might be submitted to him to enable him to formulate his proposals in regard to cubicles for non-Commissioned Officers.

The visitors having withdrawn it was resolved that a proposal to alter the constitution of the Home to allow of the admission of soldiers be brought up at the next annual meeting or other early meeting of the Society, and that in the meantime a resume of the correspondence should be drawn up for publication in the local press.

Y. W. C. A. BOMBAY.

Record of a Successful Year.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Young Women Christian Association which is to be held on Monday evening next the speakers will include the Bishop and Lady Procter while Mr. S. M. Edwardes C. V. O., will take the chair.

The following is an extract from the report for last year:—The membership has been still more rigorously revised, so that although the members on the roll are fewer this year than last, we believe that those that remain are in more vital touch with the Association than before, and everyone, except in the Marathi Branch, where the membership fees are extremely small, is a paid up member and has taken an active part in the work of the Association for the past year. The membership is as follows: In Central and other English Branches, 483; Marathi Branch, 150; Junior members, 112; Total membership at the close of the year, 751.

We are glad to report that there has been a marked growth in the Commercial School under the direction of Miss Shaw. There has been an enrollment of 46 during the year, and of these a much larger proportion have stayed long enough to secure certificates, seven having passed Pitman's elementary examination, and 15, the theoretical examination, while a number have been presented for speed tests varying from 60 to 80 words per minute. Thirteen other classes in eight other subjects such as dressmaking, drill, Hindustani etc., have been held with an enrollment of 172, making with the Commercial School a total of 218 and an attendance of 3,922.

We have again received the Government Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 1,000 and two new typewriters have been purchased, while we have the promise of an extra grant of Rs. 500 from the Durbar Fund for the current year, though this will not be paid until March 1913. It has, however, justified us in securing the services of Miss Morris as a pupil-teacher who is to help in the Commercial School from the first of the year.

At the beginning of the year our budget item on subscriptions and donations was raised to Rs.3,000; we are glad to report that this was secured and the General Fund showed a balance on December 31st, 1912 of Rs. 2,284-10, more than sufficient to cover all outstanding bills for the month of December. The balance on hand in our Building Fund is Rs. 1,036-5-0 and in the Sinking Fund Rs.414.

POLO AT DELHI.

Lively Games in Cavalry Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 7.

Four games, two at the same time, were played off this afternoon in the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament. There was again a large gathering of spectators. One of the first set of the games was between the 30th Lancers and the 32nd Lancers.

The following were the teams:—30th Lancers—Major Barnard, Mr. Lucas, Jemedar Natha Singh, Mr. Butler (back). 32nd Lancers—Mr. Sherwood Smith. Mr. Howard, Capt. Ferguson, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Walker (back). The umpires were Capt. Willis and Southland.

The 30th at the outset gave promise of great things, but after that were more or less on the defensive and finally the 32nd came out winners by five goals to one.

The second game, played on the same ground, was between the 2nd Lancers and the 4th Cavalry. The teams were constituted as follows:—2nd Lancers—Captains Robertson, Gould, Ward, Major Knowles (back). 4th Cavalry—Capt. Bradley, Mr. Penton, Capt. Farren, Capt. Harsene (back). The umpires were Major Howcraft and Capt. Popham.

This was a very fine game. The 4th really were having the best of the game, but they had bad luck, especially as a halt was sounded almost as one of their shots scored. The 2nd Lancers, by playing a good strong game, won by four goals to two.

One of the games on the opposite ground was between the 12th Cavalry and the 37th Lancers, and the teams were composed as follows:—12th Cavalry—Mr. Gough, Capt. Henry, Major Hesketh, Capt. Churchill (back). 37th Lancers—Capt. Stewart Mr. Burt, Major Loring, Capt. Benn.

This was the most exciting match. The play on both sides was excellent and at the conclusion the score stood at five goals all. Then, with widened goal posts, the 12th by fine play scored the winning goal.

The fourth game was almost equally sensational and evoked great cheering as goals were scored or saved. The terms engaged were as follows:—Capt. Lane, Mr. Hudson, Capt. Featherstonhaugh, Major Chaplin (back.) 18th K.G..O. Lancers—Mr. Railston, Col. Maxwell, Capt. G.Wa tkin, Capt. Mills, (back).

In the first half of the game, the 18th put up a good score, and it was after this that the 8th began to set going but it was too late; for, despite their fine play, at call of final time, the 18th won by seven goals to three

ALDERSON POLO CUP.

105th Mahrattas beat the 117th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 7.

To-day's game in the Indian Army Hockey Tournament for General Alderson's Challenge Cup was between the 105th Mahrattas and the 117th Mahrattas. There was a fair attendance, but expectations of a good game were not realised. The 105th all through had the better of their opponents, scoring one goal in the first moiety, and two after crossing over, and they thus won the match by 3 goals to nil.

THE HEDJAZ.

The following press note has been issued:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in Bombay on the 16th March 1912, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the following resolution in connection with the regulation of pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz:—"That with a view to securing greater facilities to the pilgrims and to ensuring reasonable rates of passage money from Bombay to the Hedjaz, the Governor in Council be requested to represent to the Government of India the desirability of throwing open for the embarkation of pilgrims the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras."

In pursuance of the above resolution the Government of India were asked whether there was any objection to the opening of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras to pilgrim traffic with a view to relieving the pressure of the traffic in Bombay and promoting the convenience of those pilgrims to whom these eastern ports might be more accessible. After consulting the Governments of Madras and Bengal, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the opening of the ports of Madras, Calcutta and Chittagong is likely to have little or no effect on the congestion of pilgrim traffic in Bombay and that the results would not justify the large expenditure involved in the proposal, and trust that the opening of the port of Karachi to such traffic, which has been recently sanctioned by them, will eventually afford appreciable relief to the port of Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OLD WOMAN'S CRIME.

Kills her Grandson in a Fit of Rage.

JEERED AT HER GRIEF.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, in the Bombay High Court, heard the appeal of an old widowed woman, named Savitri, who had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for murdering her own grandson, aged ten years. The woman was tried by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, with two assessors. The boy, Mahadev, was first attacked with cholera, but his life was saved. Later, six other members of the family died of the same disease. The woman accused the boy of being the cause of the death of so many, but the boy jeered at her. This so enraged the woman that she struck the lad with a stone and killed him. The two assessors held that the six deaths in the family had unhinged the woman's mind.

The Judge held that the woman must have intended to hurt the boy. He therefore, sentenced her to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

FACIAL MUTILATION.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeals filed by Dharma Govind, Hanma Ayapa and Hanma Basapa, who had been sentenced, the first to transportation for life, and the second and third to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each, for disfiguring a man named Andanapa by cutting off his nose.

Andanapa is a prominent trader of Shirur (Bijapur), and he had occasion to write to the District Superintendent of Police, saying that the accused were bad characters and praying that they would be bound down to keep the peace. The police held an enquiry and examined the three accused in the presence of Andanapa. The same night the accused, in a body, fell upon Andanapa and cut his nose off. The first accused did the cutting, while the two others held the complainant down. The three miscreants then absconded and after they had been proclaimed they surrendered themselves. The accused said that they were drunk and did not know that they had cut off the complainant's nose.

The Sessions Judge of Bijapur tried the accused as above. The Judge said that the accused had inflicted on the old, defenceless trader a grievous and revolting disfigurement, out of vengeance, and to intimidate other witnesses against them in the land livelihood matter. To safeguard the due administration of justice, the witnesses should be protected. He, therefore, meted out exemplary punishment to the accused.

Their Lordships, after hearing both sides, confirmed the sentence and rejected the appeals.

MURDER OF POLICE PATEL.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of the appeal preferred by (1) Gurshidapa Besappa, (2) Dyama Shidappa, (3) Shivappa (4) Basappa, (5) Adiveppa Balalingapa, (6) Rudappa Kenchappa, (7) Gurshidappa Ramappa, and (8) Balappa Basappa, against the sentence of death passed on the first accused, and transportation of life on the rest, by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, Mr. L. C. Crump, for murdering one Basmant Balappa, a Lingayet by caste and into was Patel of the village of Hulikatti. The fourth accused, Shidraya Shidlingappa, turned an approver and was discharged.

The murdered Baswant lived in Basapur close to Hulikatti. The accused were all of deceased's caste, Lingayets, and lived mostly in Basapur. Nos. 4 and 6 belonged to Hulikatti, No. 1 to Bagatvadi. Three years ago a dispute arose between the deceased patel and the villagers. The patel's second wife is Shivlingawa, her mother Devrindra, was married to one Basma, who gave birth to a child in circumstances which led her husband to believe that she had been guilty of adultery. He divorced her, and certain influential men in the village, including some of the accused, excommunicated the woman. The deceased patel took the side of Basama, and caused the "Ling" ceremony of the infant to be performed. Thereupon, the other party excommunicated him and his adherents, who were comparatively few in number. His wife, Shivlingawa, left him and went to live with her brother. From that time the village has been divided into factions. Shivlingawa and her brother later on fell out and she claimed to be guardian of her brother's nephew Basangowda, and accused Nos. 2, 3 and 6 occupied some land belonging to Basangowda as her tenants. Devendra invoked the assistance of the deceased patel. On October 11, the two parties met on the land and a fight was with difficulty averted. On the following day, the seven accused and Shidraya, to whom a pardon was granted, met at thouse of accused No. 8 and decided to murder the patel. It was settled that accused Nos. 2 and 3 should commit the murder and that the others should stand by them in every way. One attempt failed on October 13. On the 14th the patels at 3 p.m., went to the fields and accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 fell upon the patel, cut his head off with a sickle, left the body there, and returned to the village. At night they carried the corpse and the head to a well more than three miles away, at Shidhanbhawi, and, dropped them in with stones tied to them.

After the police investigation, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were charged with murder, and the others with abetment. The Judge and the jury believed the approver, and the latter returned a unanimous verdict in accordance with the charge. The Judge sentenced the accused as already stated. The fourth accused was discharged.

The death sentence of the first accused came up to the High Court both for confirmation and on appeal, and the rest appealed against their convictions. Thiir Lordships rejected the appeals and confirmed the death sentence.

Their Lorships in their judgment said:—"Seeing that this case has been tried by a jury, the only way in which an appeal can possibly succeed is on a point of law; and the only point of law suggested, indeed, the only one that could be suggested is that there has been a misdirection. It seems to me (Mr. Justice Heaton, who delivered the judgment of the Court) that, where it is argued that there is a misdirection, ordinarily the best course for a Court of Appeal to take is simply to say whether or not it agrees with that argument, and if it does, to state where the misdirection lies. But if it be concluded that there is no misdirection, in my judgment the Court of Appeal had better be content with stating that fact. To go into a discussion of the charge is only to supply material which is apt to be used in subsequent cases in which it cannot really be of any value. We have heard all and we think there was no misdirection.

As regards accused No. 1, according to the law, as it has been, I believe, invariably understood in this Court, the whole case is open to us. The more material portions of the evidence have been discussed. The evidence is ample. It is perfectly true that it is open to criticism. I suppose that in an important case the evidence is always open to criticism. When we have before us nothing but the written record of the evidence and no knowledge of the demeanour of the witnesses, or the way in which the evidence was given, criticism is peculiarly easy. Whatever its infirmities, the evidence was credited in the main by the jury and the judge, and we are unable to find a sufficient reason for supposing that their appreciation of the evidence was erroneous.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, the first case taken up in the High Court Criminal Sessions was that against Mahomedan named Essa Ali, aged over 50, on a charge of falsification of accounts. Mr. Justice Beaman, helped by a common jury, tried the case.

Mr. R. S. Pandit prosecuted, and Messrs. Velinker and Azer defended the accused.

Mr. Pandit in opening the case, said the prisoner Essa Ali was charged with falsification of accounts under sec. 477 A of the Indian Penal Code. Sakur Ahamad, the complainant, was related to the accused, and the business was carried on in the name of another in Ghoghari Mohal.

It was a ghee business, and was opened on 19th February, 1912. The complainant put Rs. 700 in the business. The accused managed the business and took more money from the complainant to pay a hundi. The complainant procured the money from Tar Mahomed Musa as he himself had none with him. The complainant, with Ismail Samad, also traded at Bairamgar and Bombay as a commission agent. While at Bairamgar, the complainant heard from the accused, that Rs. 300 had been stolen from the shop. The complainant had to go to his native village to see his wife, who was ill. The ghee shop was carried on in the name of Ismail Issa. While in his native village the complainant received a telegram saying that Kasem Nur had stolen another three hundred rupees. Kasem Nur was convicted by the Magistrate. The accused then wanted to close the ghee business, and on arrival there, one day, the complainant found that the shop had been closed already. On examining the accounts, it was found that three pages had been torn from the rough cash book. These pages were rescued from a heap of waste paper in the shop. They had been replaced, by the accused in the cash book by newly written pages. The accused had also falsified accounts on several pages. He was arrested on a warrant.

Sakur Ahamed, examined, said: I am a broker and also did business in partnership with the accused. With Ismail Sumar, under the name of Ismail Sumar. I had a business at Bairamgar. Accused is related to me. As he had no work, I opened the ghee business to give him employment. In answer to a question from the Court, Mr. Velinker, who was defending, the accused, said that his client was the sole proprietor of the firm of Ismail Issa (owners of the ghee shop), which was financed by Ismail Sumar. Ismail was the accused's son. The complainant was a servant of Ismail Sumar's and the entries in Ismails Sumar's books were in the complainant's handwriting. Complainant continued:—I paid Rs. 600 first, getting it from the firm of Ismail Sumar. On the first day Rs. 100 was paid, next day Rs. 500 and later, I Rs. 400 which I obtained from Tar Mahomed Musa. paid The complainant also corroborated Mr. Pandit.

In the lower Court the accused had stated that it was a mistake on his part in putting the telegram Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 200, the real sum stolen. As the complainant was about to make a complaint to the police, he wished the mistake to be corrected. It was at his instance that the accused had substituted the torn pages to bring the accounts into line with the sum of Rs. 200 which was really stolen.

Mr. Velinker desired to put in and read a fresh written statement in the Sessions Court. His Lordship said that Counsel had better incorporate that statement in his address to the jury, which counsel did. In the course of his address, Mr. Velinker said that the prosecution had lost sight of two little words in the section which were very important. "Whatever offence had been committed must be with the intention to defraud.

The Judge then summed up and the jury returned after a few minutes' consultation gave a verdict of not guilty of both the charges. The Judge accepting the verdict, discharged the accused.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BOGUS WEDDING INVITATION.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which four up-country men, Meghadan Baratdam, Malla Satta, Gemerji Ramaji, Nathoo Purtajee. and one woman, Parvaribai, were charged with cheating Mr. Kursondas Dharmsee Sunderdas.

Deputy Inspector Sargon prosecuted and the accused were unrepresented.

The facts were that the accused came to Bombay, and on the pretence of having come from the Jeysulmere State with invitation letters to certain gentlemen in Bombay, from the Maharaja of the State, inviting them to the marriage ceremony of the heir-apparent, induced Mr. Sunderdas to extend them every hospitality. Enquiries showed that there was no impending marriage ceremony and the accused were men of questionable character. Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and two other European officers arrested them.

The first accused pleaded guilty and the others denied the charge.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced the last four to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence on the first accused was reserved for the 18th, to allow of enquiry into his previous convictions.

CHEATING AT THE DOCKS.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby, yesterday, charged Abdul Hussein Moula Bax with cheating. The accused, on 25th of January last, went to the Docks on the arrival of the steamer "Kola" and told a Borah passenger, that he would have the latter's baggage passed through the Customs without trouble, if given Rs. 5 to pay to a Customs official. The accused was arrested by a Customs official and handed over to the police.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

AGRICULTURE IN BANSDA.

Successful Exhibition Opened by the Raja.

Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson came here on the 3rd instant, writes a local correspondent, as guests of his Highness the Raja Saheb. Yesterday, Mrs. Anderson presided over a large gathering of Bansda gentry and peasantry, and gave away the prizes to successful competitors. His Highness the Rajasaheb opened the meeting by a short yet appropriate speech, and requested Mrs. Anderson to perform the happy function of giving away the prizes. The meeting was very largely attended. His Highness' speech was translated into Gujarati by Mr. M. J. Avasia, Private Secretary. Mrs. Anderson then gave away the prizes and spoke a few words expressing her thankfulness to the Rajasaheb for his kind hospitality and her regret at the unavoidable absence of her husband. The meeting dispersed with three cheers for his Majesty, the King-Emperor, and for the Rajasaheb and Mrs. Anderson. His Highness' speech ran as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with great pride and pleasure, that I stand up here to-day to accord on behalf of us all, a warm welcome to our noble guests, and to request Mrs. Anderson to give away the prizes to the successful candidates. It would have greatly added to the mirth and splendour of to-day's function, if Mr. Anderson had been able to come here. He takes very keen interest in the development of the Arts and Industries of the Province, which the Government have entrusted to his care, and he would have derived the greatest pleasure if he had witnessed the Exhibition. But urgent affairs kept him from coming here. I assure you, however, all his sympathies are with us, and although he is situated far from us, he mentally participates in all our joys and jubilations. It was my intention, as early as it was decided to hold the Exhibition, to have its opening ceremony performed at the auspicious hands of Mrs. Anderson. But owing to pressing engagements at Surat, and certain other reasons, she could not come here in time to do so. It is, therefore, with the greatest delight and satisfaction that I embrace this opportunity of introducing my worthy guests to you all. It is with the greatest delight also that I acknowledge the loyalty and the devotion of my officers, who have been concerned in organising this show. I compliment them upon the excellence of their management and I thank them for their active, energetic and painstaking services. Mr. Desai, particularly, has my warmest thanks for the tremendous work he has done in connection with the Exhibition, in spite of his old age and weak health. It is a matter of great congratulation to us all that the work of the Exhibition has been carried out so successfully. Let us hope the same success will attend our efforts every year. I have spoken the other day on the utility of the Exhibition, and I do not wish to tax your patience by repeating what I then said. But there is one point which deserves to be dwelt upon, and I hope you will listen to me patiently while I make a few remarks relating to it. I have ordered the authorities concerned to buy up the best exhibits, particularly of seeds, for the purpose of encouraging seed-culture. These seeds will be redistributed among the farmers. I have also ordered the purchase of a few model implements and the Forest Department have been instructed to give them to the farmers at nominal rent. If any of you therefore desire to try them, you can apply to the authorities who will furnish you with the required seeds. You will also obtain useful hints relating to their culture from Mr. Desai, Forest Officer. His expert knowledge will be of great use to you in your agricultural operations, if at all you should elect to avail of it. In conclusion, I hope you will accord me next year the same energetic and whole-hearted cooperation and support which you have given me this year and thereby contribute to the well-being and progress of your fellow-subjects. I now request Mrs. Anderson to give away the prizes after my Secretary shall have read the Gujarati purport of my speech for the benefit of those who do not understand English."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay Tramway Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with considerable amusement and amazement the letter which appears in your contemporary of the 6th instant over the signature of Mr. F. C. Remington, Managing Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company.

Without at all attempting or wishing to defend the tactics adopted by Mr. Metcalfe to bring to public notice the shortcomings of the Tramway Company's service, I must say that my sympathies, like those of most persons who have to depend on the trams for the means of locomotion, are entirely with him. In fact, the magisterial decision shows that even his Worship's sympathies were in the same direction. Without attempting a critical analysis of the Company's timings, I assert, as one, who has had the misfortune, while living at Middle Colaba, for many months in the past year, that no tramway service could be more unsatisfactory or unsuitable to public requirements.

Mr. Remington in his letter under reference says: "The car, No. 6, from Tardeo due at Grant's Buildings at 3-48 p.m. had, as is duly recorded on the Starters' records of that date, met with an accident to a part of its electrical equipment in course of the trip, and had been unavoidably detained 10 minutes while this was being put right. Such unavoidable accidents are of course annoying to passengers but they are fortunately few and far between."

I only wish that the concluding part of the statement made by Mr. Remington were in accordance with my knowledge of fact. Unfortunately, my experience will not permit of my accepting this statement. Instead of such annoying incidents being "few and far between" they are almost of daily occurrence, and if my assertion be doubted, I would suggest that some public-spirited citizen, who has time on his hands, should post himself either at Sassoon Dock Terminus or the Grant's Buildings changing-station for one week and report the timings of the cars as they arrive and proceed to their destinations.

Unless matters are very materially altered, the Mountain, as at present represented by the Company, will produce not one small mouse but a very numerous collection of mice.

Electric tram-cars and electric omnibusses are now the principal means of locomotion of which the public in other parts of the world await themselves and it redounds much to the credit of those services that the public requirements are so well met that few, if any, such complaints as that brought to light by Mr. Metcalfe, are ever heard of. There must be something radically wrong in the system followed by the B. E. S. and T. Co., and the sooner the Managing Director and his colleagues on the Board and the official servants under that Board remedy the existing state of things, the better.

If Mr. Remington is in need of concrete cases, he has only to advertise the fact to the users of his tram-cars and he will be provided with them in abundance.

Leaving for a moment the question of delays, such as complained of by Mr. Metcalfe, I should like to bring to the notice of the travelling public—by that I mean the users of tramway—another little matter connected with the system of the Company as at present worked: I refer to the question of transfer.

The other night I boarded a car outside Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co's premises and wishing to proceed to Sassoon Dock, took a ticket for that destination. On receiving my ticket from the collector, I noticed that it was punched for me to transfer at Grant's Buildings. On arriving at Churchgate Street, the car immediately in front was held up for some minutes for some reason which need not be entered into. Seeing that the car so held up was labelled to proceed to Sassoon Dock. I transferred into it and was allowed to travel in peace till I reached the tramway stable at Colaba Causeway. Here, an ultra-superior Tramway Inspector, clad in white clothing, with silver buttons and peaked cap complete, came up and demanded my ticket which I at once tendered for his inspection. Having very carefully examined it, he informed me that unless I left the car and transferred to the one in which I had originally started and which was a few paces in rear, he should have to charge me an extra anna, as my ticket was punched for my transfer to take place at Grant's Buildings. Being a peace-loving citizen, I obeyed his commands. I entered the car in which I had originally started, travelled in it to Grant's Buildings. There I alighted and re-entered the car from which I had, so to speak, been ejected. If this is not a bit of red tape of the very worst order then I do not know what it is. What can it matter, sir, if I buy a ticket, be it from Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Hornby Road or even Churchgate Street to my destination at Sassoon Dock, whether I transfer at one point or the other "en route"?

This is just one little incident to show your readers what unnecessary pin-pricks are introduced with no benefit to the Company but extreme annoyance, aggravation and irritation to the tram-using public.

I think it would be a good thing in the interests of the public on whom the Company depends for its revenue for that Company to order that the Managing Director or one of his principal subordinates should be compelled to live at Middle Colaba, at a distance of say five minutes from the Sassoon Dock Terminus, for a period of three months and those three months to be preferably June, July and August, when the monsoon is generally at its worst. I am sure, if this were done, the Managing Director or his deputy would at once be able to put you in possession of sufficient proofs to dispute the official contention that the service is such that it stands in no need of improvement.

A friend, who pretends to a more extensive acquaintance with the classics than I do, informs me that the Latin flourish which ends Mr. Remington's very eloquent effusion is due to our friend, Æsop, but I am informed on a better authority that our revered friend Virgil is responsible for it. Be that as it may, I can only repeat that unless the Tramway Company changes its methods, not one little mouse will be produced but many scores of mice, who, in combination may one day be able by their efforts and energy to bring home to the Tramway Company, the truth that as long as they take the public's money, the public have a perfect right to demand that they get value for it.

I must apologise for having trespassed on your valuable space at such length but feel confident that the spirit of fair play which has always characterised the conduct of your widely read journal will enable you to give my modest remarks in extenso.—Yours, etc.,

"MOUSE."

II.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter of Mr. Remington, Managing Director of the Tramway Company, published to-day, and in reply to part of it I would refer him to my letter published yesterday, the 5th inst.

Mr. Remington says that I had not the courtesy to reply to a letter from the Tramway Company about my having apparently travelled without a ticket, and that when an official came to see me about it no explanation was vouchsafed; all this was of course part of my deep-laid plot, and it does not seem to point to a high order of intelligence that the Tramway Company could not smell the trap into which they so successfully blundered.

It is obvious that seeing the end which I had in view, I would not give the Tramway Coy, any idea of what my defence would be; had I done so, they might have left me severely alone thus baulking me in my intentions.

As regards the use of the expression "ex parte" to my written defence, was in reply to a specific charge and the pleader for the prosecution was there to reply to and deal with it, therefore, it cannot be called "ex parte." As I pleaded guilty, there was no occasion to enquire into the allegations I made, and everybody knew that the allegations were correct.

To deal with the case the only preparation for the prosecution to make was to know its own by-laws; I have shown in my other letter how that preparation was made.

It is not correct to speak of my grievance; the grievance I am ventilating is the grievance of the whole of the tram-using public.

In this matter the opinion of the section of the public, who do not use the trams, is of little account; it is quite certain that the users of the trams approve of the steps I have taken. If a public company continues for years in spite of many protests, to disregard matter obviously affecting public convenience, that company cannot claim to be treated in an ordinary way; and in these matters the Tramway Company have had some years, in which to present their side of the case.

It appears somewhat futile to go into an explanation of the specific case that caused my prosecution; because, the real point at issue is the methods of the Tramway Company, but as an explanation has been put forward, I wish to make some remarks on it.

The car, which I say, ought to have waited for me (assuming that it was not late), had not left the stopping station at Grant's Buildings; the appointed place of change is shown on the transfer tickets as Grant's Buildings, and that is the stopping place at the gates of Arthur Bunder, not a point at a distance of 475 feet north; the latter may, in theory, be the appointed place of change, but in practice, nearly all transfer passengers go into the on-going car at the gates of Arthur Bunder, where there are shady trees; I always do so and my doing so has never been questioned by any conductor, inspector, or other tram official, nor have I ever known them to question it with anybody else; showing that they all recognise it as an appointed place of change.

The matter of changing only at the place clipped on a ticket, I have already gone into in my other letter, and in that letter, I acknowledge that the difficulties of keeping a tram service up to time, must be considerable, and that sometimes it must be impossible to do so; it may be noted that, recognising this, I have made no complaint of trams being late.

As to the suggestion, that I should have done better if I had addressed a complaint to the Tramway Company's offices, I leave it to the public to judge what effect this would have had. I tried this on, I think, two occasions about four years ago, with what result, is public knowledge.—"Flamboyant advertisement" is the alternative.

It is nice to be considered of such importance as to be likened to a mountain, but it seems a pity that the cause of the interests of the public should be likened to a "Ridiculus Mus."—

My office boy says it is a beastly shame that the naughty printer spoilt the quotation by misspelling it.—Yours, etc.,

J. G. E. METCALFE.

Bombay February, '6.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA INDIA.

The story of Shamus O'Brien, as depicted in the well known poem by the gifted author, J. S. Le-Fanu, forms the theme of this week's star film. The story deals with the affairs of Ireland in the year 1798, when the Irish Nationalist first raised the cry of "Home Rule for Ireland." Just at the present juncture, when the Home Rule Bill has been passed after tyears of discussion, this story will undoubtedly prove very interesting, as it deals with an important epoch in the history of the old country. The hero of the play is Shamus, a young Irish adventurer, whose hair breadth escapes are sure to provide plenty of excitement from the very beginning.

The "Aerial Submarine" is another picture that will provide much food for reflection to all intelligent spectators.

The invention of the flying machine has given rise to a much discussed problem in military circles. It is difficult to say exactly what part the aeroplane will play in the wars of the future, but there is no doubt a coming generation will see wars in the air as well as on sea and land. The picture under notice is a remarkable production by the Kinets Company, showing how, perhaps, in the future there will be piracy in the air as well as on the high seas.

THE EXCELSIOR.

In the programme that will be introduced this evening, the popular Society entertainers, Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath will continue to enliven the audience at the after-dinner shows to night and to-morrow night.

The picture show is sustained by the 3rd Epoch, in two parts, of "Les Miserables", in which are introduced Cosethe and Marius, the former the child that Fantine commits to the care of Jean Valjean, who carries out his trust with the devotion of a loving father. She grows into womanhood, and her beauty attracts Marius, a student, whose advances she receives clandstinely, until eventualy Jean Valjean receives him as Cosette's accepted suitor. In this part is introduced the "War of the Barricades", which is one of the most thrilling episodes of the story, depicting the Revolution of 1832 for social equality, faithfully reproducing Victor Hugo's brilliant description of that occurrance. Two comic films, one of which is "Wiffles and the Baby", keep the audience in roars of laughter, and an additional item is Fred Page's famous "Tycoon" Troupe of Performing Dogs, which forms the most remarkable exhibition of canine intelligence ever seen on a stage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

not for advertising the profits would not exist." Mr. Jackson continues (the first part of the paper is written by Mr. Street, the latter part by Mr. Jackson):—"This is a foolish way to look at advertising. The parallel to this attitude is the case of a man who knows machines exist which could perform his work at less cost and quicker than his existing machines, but hesitates to instal the new model on the score of cost. I look upon this attitude as one of bankruptcy of mind inviting bankrupcy of pocket. Of course, it is often difficult for a man of small capital to embark on an advertising scheme, especially if he wishes to emulate the achievements of richer rivals; but if he is a wise man, he will be content to husband his strength and spend on advertising the sum he can afford—administering it as carefully, shrewdly, and cautiously as he possibly can."

It was stated during the evening that when Street's Agency came into existence, there was only one other firm regularly handling advertisements. Such agencies now number, according to the last issue of the Post Office Directory, four hundred and eleven, and, as was said, the cry is, "Still they come."

THE PERSIAN GENDARMERY.

One of the problems, which the Swedish officers of the gendarmery have to solve is to how to get arms for their men. Consignments of rifles, with a few maxim guns, were landed at Bushire some time ago to the order of the Persian Government; and these have still to be forwarded to Shiraz. The Governor of Fars sent his Commander-in-Chief to Bushire with directions to enlist men who should escort the arms-daravan along the trade route. The freebooter-leader, Mahomed Ali, at once gave out says "the Pioneer," that the caravan would not be allowed to pass and he used this influence to prevent enlistment. Hence the arms were still lying at Bushire last month. They will require to be wellguarded if they are ever to reach their destination in safety, for they would be a splendid prize for the tribesmen. As nine hundred recruits for the gendarmery are being sent from Teheran to Shiraz it is of the first importance that the rifles and ammunition should be got through; otherwise these men will be without arms. The present Governor of Fars is a man of courage and resource, but it may tax his ingenuity to arrange for the safety of the caravan—when it starts.

Jan. 22 being the anniversary of the death of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the King and Queen, with Princess Mary, Prince Henry and Prince George, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), Princess Marie Louise, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore and placed wreaths upon her late Majesty's tomb. His Excellency the German Ambassador (his Serene Highness Prince Lichnowsky) placed a wreath in the Royal Mausoleum by command of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor. A wreath was also placed in the Royal Mausoleum on behalf of Princess Frederica of Hanover.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Opium in China.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Jan. 16, Mr. Newman asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the recent hanging and beheading of Chinese subjects for the alleged offence of cultivating the poppy crop; whether he was aware that a female subject was recently put to death on being convicted of smoking opium; and whether it was the policy of his Majesty's Government to countenance and encourage the Chinese Republic in the methods it had selected for dealing with the traffic and use of opium or other narcotic.

Sir E Grey: I would refer the hon. member to the answers which were given to the hon. member for Nottingham on the 13th inst., to which I can add nothing.

Sir J. D. Rees: Will the right hon. gentleman say whether in this case the remedy is not far worse than the disease?

Sir E. Grey: I have nothing to do with the remedy.

Sir J. D. Rees: Does not the remedy arise immediately out of the pressure put upon the Chinese Republic which arose out of the agreement made between that Republic and his Majesty's Government.

Sir E. Grey: It does not arise out of the agreement with the British Government at all. Whatever measures the Chinese Government have taken to put a stop to the consumption of opium in China are their own affair.

PROFIT ON SILVER COINAGE.

On Monday, Jan. 20, Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If the profit on the coinage of silver at the Indian mints is reckoned at the time the coins are struck or at the time they pass into circulation.

Mr. H. Baker: The profit is reckoned at the time when the coins are struck subject to any small adjustments that may be necessary when the Mint accounts for the year are made up.

IMPORTATION OF TEA INTO TIBET.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India are enforcing the regulations by which, under the treaties of 1893 and 1908, tea is imported into Tibet; and to what extent the provisions in the latter treaty to the effect that the administration of trade marts shall remain under Tibetan officials subject to Chinese supervision is being actually observed.

Mr. H. Baker: The Trade Regulations of 1908 contained no provision regulating the import of tea into Tibet, which is still governed by Article 4 of the earlier Regulations of 1893. That article, so far as the Secretary of State is aware, is still operative. As regards the second part of the question the administration of the trade marts remains under Tibetan officers. But, as I informed the hon. member for Melton on July 29, 1912. Chinese authority in Tibet has, so far as our information goes, ceased to be effective.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he was now in a position to state substantially the terms of the proposed loan of £ 25,000,000 to China by the six-Power group; whether they included or in any way depended on the payment by China of £10,000,000 or any other sum for the opium sent by Indian speculators to Shanghai against China's interests and against the successful efforts of the Chinese Government to stamp out the opium vice; and whether China's refusal to submit to payment for this article, which she did not want had been one of the difficulties in arranging loans.

Mr. Acland: The answer to all parts of the question is in the negative.

Mr. Ginnell: Does not the British Government insist on China paying for opium she does not want?

Mr. Acland: The suggestion is perfectly untrue, and if I may say so, unworthy. (Hear, hear.)

THE PURCHASE OF SILVER

On Tuesday, Jan. 21. Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the statement made by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their letter to the India Office dated Jan. 8, 1912, to the effect that, if silver was purchased through them, it would not in the least disturb the market, that no one would have the remotest idea that the Government was buying, and that prices would not, as in the past, be run up; and, in view of the fact that the price of silver in March, when the purchases commenced, was 26 5-8d., and the average price at which the silver through them was eventually bought was 28 1-4d., was he of opinion that this statement by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. was an accurate forecast.

Mr. H. Baker: The answer is in the affirmative. The possibility referred to in the letter quoted was that the price might be affected by the knowledge that the Secretary of State was a purchaser. This was prevented by the policy adopted.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India if his attention had been called to the statement of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their letter dated Jan. 8, 1912 to the effect that putting silver in the Bank of England was such an everyday occurrence that it would create no comment, that there would be no need for the Bank of England to be acquainted with the purchases, that they need only be told that they were to receive the silver against loans which would close every possibility of a leakage, and to a further communication from the same firm dated April 16, 1912, in which they stated that the chief advantage of postponing the purchases (at an additional brokerage to themselves and 3 per cent. on the cost would be to avoid any premature transactions with the Bank of England, for the movement of actual business from their office to the Bank of England might cause comment; and would he say whether the former statement that it would create no comment, or the latter, that it might cause comment, was the correct one.

Mr. H. Baker: The letter of Jan. 8 stated that "putting silver into the Bank of England is such an every day occurrence just now that our doing so would create no comment." The letter of April 16 said that "the movement might cause comment though we do not believed for one moment that any one would guess the nature of the business." The purport of the two statements is substantially the same; and the Secretary of State cannot say which of them was the better expression of a matter which was so some extent one of opinion. I explained on Dec. 3 and again on Jan. 8 that the Secretary of State's reason for deciding on the postponement of the earlier purchases was to avoid not the deposit of silver at the Bank

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued).

With a favourable wind such as was blowing at the moment, or to steady the yacht in a cross sea, the captain would have set a foresail and jib. To help the propellor was good seamanship, but to bank the engine-room fires and depend wholly on sails was the last thing he would think of. Hence, the "Aphrodite" straightway taught him a sharp lesson. While Stum was ruminating on the exact form of some scathing remark for Royson's benefit, a sudden stoppage of the screw, and an ominously easy roll over the crest of the next sea, showed that the engines were idle.

Stump hurled a lurid question down the speaking tube. The engineer's equally emphatic reply told him that there was a breakdown, cause not stated. Now, the outer roadstead of Marseilles harbour is one of the most awkward places in the Mediterranean for a disabled vessel. Though the Gulf of Lions is almost tideless it has strong and treacherous currents. The configuration of the rocky coast, guarded as it it by small islands and sunken reefs, does not allow much seaway, until a lighthouse, some miles distant from the mainland, is passed. Stump, of course, would have made use of the ship's sails before she drifted in to peril. But he was purple with wrath, and the necessary commands were not, familiar to his tongue.

Therefore he hesitated, though he was far from remaining silent, and Royson, never at a loss when rapidity of thought and action was demanded, took the lead. He woke up the crew with a string of orders, rushed from foremast to main-mast, and back to the bows again to see that the men hauled the right ropes and set the sails in the right way, and had the "Aphrodite" bowling along under canvas in less than two minutes after the stopping of the screw. Not until every sheet was drawing and the yacht running free, did it occur to him that he had dared to assume unto himself the captain's prerogative.

Rather red-faced and breathless, not only from his own exertions, but by reason of the disconcerting notion which possessed him, he raced up the short companion ladder leading from the fore-deck to the bridge. Stump seemed to be awaiting him with a halter.

"I hope I did right, sir, in jumping in like that," gasped Dick. "I thought it best to get steering way on the yacht without delay, and——".

"Wot's year name now?" roared Stump, glowering at him in a manner which led Dick to believe that he had committed an unpardonable offence.

"Still the same, sir—Royson."

"I thought p'haps it might ha' bin' Smith, as you're such a lightnin' change artist. Just bung in to the engine-room, will you, an' find out wot that son of a gun below there is a-doing of?"

"I will go if you like, sir, but I know nothing about engines."

"Take charge here, then. Keep her steady as she goes. You've a clear course half-a-mile westward of that light."

Stump disappeared, and Royson found himself entrusted with full charge of the vessel are she had been ten minutes at sea. His gruff commander could have paid him no greater compliment.

In the engineer, a man from West Hartlepool, the captain met one who spoke the vernacular.

"It's no good a-dammin me because there's a flaw in the connectin' rod," he protested, when Stump's strenous questioning allowed him to explain matters. "I can't see inside a piece of crimson steel any more'n you can."

"None of your lip, my lad, or I'll find flaws all over you, P. D. Q. Can you fix this mess at sea, or must we put back?"

The engineer quailed under Stump's bovine eye.

"It would be better to put back, sir, I may be able to manage, but it's doubtful."

Stump went aft to consult von Kerber. So speedily had the yachat's mishap been dealt with that no member of the saloon party was aware of it, though any sailor among them would have recognized instantly that the vessel was travelling under canvas. The Baron, when he heard what had taken place, was most emphatic in vetoing the suggestion that the "Aphrodite" should return to Marseilles, and Stump was equally determined not to sail through the Straits of Bonifacio in half a gale of wind. As a compromise a course was shaped for Toulon, and that Port was made during the afternoon. It was the wisest thing to do, under the circumstances. Toulon is the French naval base for the Mediterranean and her marine "chantiers" not only repaired the engines in a few hours, but supplied a set of spare parts, a wise precaution in view of the yacht's probable sojourn in a locality where castings would be unattainable.

Thenceforth, the voyage proceeded smoothly. Royson took the first opportunity of explaining to von Kerber how and why the mistake as to his name had arisen, and the Baron only smiled in his superior way, having recovered his somewhat domineering manner from the hour that the French coast-line sank beneath the horizon.

Stump soon ascertained that the "Aphrodite" made better weather and faster running as a schooner than as a steamship when the wind suited, and Royson's position on board was rendered all the more secure thereby. For the rest, Dick lived the humdrum life of the ship. Naturally, he saw a good deal of the occupants of the saloon, but the acquaintance did not progress beyond formalities. The two ladies read, and walked, and played bridge with Mr. Fenshawe and the Baron. They took much interest in Stromboli, and the picturesque passage through the Straits of Messina, and the red glare of Etna kept them on deck for hours. Then the yacht settled down for the run to Port Said, and arrived at that sunlit abode of rascality on the first of November.

Here the stores and coal bunkers were replenished, but no member of the crew was allowed to land. Cablegrams, letters, and newspapers came in bundles for the cabin-folk. The only communication of any sort for officers and men was a letter addressed to Royson by name. Von Kerber constituted himself postman, and he brought the missive to dick in person, but not until the "Aphrodite" had entered the canal after shipping her French pilot and searchlight.

He was annoyed, though he veiled his ill-humour under an affected carelessness.

"How came you to give Port Said as a port of call to one of your correspondents?" he asked.

"I did not," said Dick, whose surprise was genuine enough to disarm suspicion.

"Then some one has made a very accurate guess, yes?" sneered the other.

"I expected no letter from any person under the sun, and I certainly told no one I was passing through Port Said, for the sufficient reason that I never even thought of the place until you informed me yourself, sir, that we were bounded for the Red Sea."

"It is strange. Well, hero is your letter. Perhaps, when you have read it, you may understand how the thing has happened. I wished our destination to remain hidden from the general public, and you are the only man on board, except Mr. Fenshawe and myself, whose whereabouts are known in London.

Now it chanced that the postmark was illegible, and, furthermore, that von Kerber had already read the letter by adopting the ingenious plan of the Russian censor, who grips the interior sheet in an instrument resembling a long, narrow curling tongs, and twists steadily until he is able to withdraw it uninjured. But stiff legal note-paper is apt to bear signs of such treatment. Some-what-later in the day, Royson saw these things, and was perplexed. At the moment he merely broke upon the envelope.

It was a brief communication from Mr. Forbes.

"I telgraphed to you at Marseilles," it said, "and have ascertained that my message was delivered to you. I regret your apparent decision not to fall in with my request. Sir Henry Royson is ill, almost dangerously so, and I have reason to believe that he wishes to make amends to you for his past attitude. I received your letter, where in you stated that you were shipping on some vessel under the name of King, but I had little difficulty in tracing you to Mr. Fenshawe's yacht, and I do not feel justified in recognizing your unnecessary alias. Again, I advise you to return. I am sure that your employer, a most estimable man, will not place any difficulties in your way. If you leave the "Aphrodite" at Port Said or Ismalia, and send me a cablegram, I will remit by cable funds sufficient for your needs."

Dick had deemed this disurbing problem dead and done with. He had not hesitated at Marseilles, nor was he less decided now. He held out the letter to von Kerber frankly, little thinking how close a scrutiny had been given to his face while he was learning its contents.

"Read it," he said," and you will see for yourself that I am in no way responsible."

Von Kerber seemed to be taken aback by this display of confidence.

"No, no," he said loftily. "I do not wish it. I have your word. That is sufficient."

"May I send an answer."

"Yes, from Suez."

And the incident might have ended there had it not been brought into sharp prominence that evening. Mr. Tagg took the first watch, from eight o'clock to midnight. Under ordinary conditions, Royson, who was free until four in the morning, would have gone to his cabin, and slept soundly. But, like many another who passes through the great canal for the first time, he could not resist the fascination of the ship's noiseless almost stealthy, passage through the desert.

After supper, while enjoying a pipe before turning in, he went forward and stood behind the powerful electric lamp fitted in the bows to illumine the narrow water-lane which joins east and west. The broad shaft of light lent a solemn beauty to the bleak wastes on either hand. In front, the canal's silvery riband shimmered in magic life. Its nearer ripples formed a glittering corsage for the ship's tapered stem and merged into a witches' way of blackness beyond. The red signal of a distant "gare," or station, or the white gleam of an approaching vessel's masthead light, shone from the void like low-pitched stars. Overhead the sky was of deepest blue, its stupendous arch studded with stars of extraordinary radiance, while low on the west could be seen the paler sheen of departing day. At times his wondering eyes fell on some Arab encampment on the neighbouring bank, were shrouded figures sat round a fire, and ghostly camels in the background raised ungainly heads and gazed at the ever-mysterious sight of the moving ship.

The marvellous scene was at once intimate and remote. Its distinguishable features had the sense of nearness and actuality of some piece of splendid stage-craft, yet he seemed to be peering not at the rigid outlines of time but rather into the vague, almost terrifying, depths of eternity. And it was a bewildering fact that this glimpse into the portals of the desert was no new thing to him. Though never before had his mortal eyes rested on the far-flung vista, he absorbed its soothing glamour with all the zest of one who came back to a familiar horizon after long sojourn in pent streets and tree shrouded valleys.

Time and again he strove to shake off this eerie feeling, but it was not to be repelled. He fought against its dominance, and denounced its folly, yet his heart whispered that he was not mistaken, that the majestic silence conveyed some thrilling message which he could not understand. How long he stood there, and how utterly he had yielded to the strange prepossession of his dream, he scarce realised until he heard a soft voice close behind him.

"Is that you, Mr. Royson?" it said, and he was called back from the unknown to find Miss Fenshawe standing near.

"I beg your pradon," he stammered. "I was—so taken up with this—to me—most entrancing experience——"

"That you did not hear myfairy footsteps," she broke in, with a quiet laugh. "Do not apologize for that. I am wearing list slippers, so my ghost-like approach is easily accounted for. And I am really very greatly relieved at having found you at all. I was afraid you had left the ship without my knowledge."

"But how could that be possible, Miss Fenshawe?" he asked, startled out of his reverie by her peculiar phrase.

"Please don't speak so loudly," she said, dropping her voice almost to a whisper. "I have been looking for you during the past half-hour. I came here twice, but you were so wrapped up in shadow that I failed to see you, and I was becoming quite anxious, because one of the men assured me you were not in your cabin."

Dick caught a flurried note in her utterance, a strained desire to avoid the semblance of that anxiety which she had just admitted. It puzzled him quite as much as the curious sense of familiarity with his surroundings, a sense with the girl's unexpected appearance had by no means dispelled. And he was oddly conscious of a breaking away of the social barrier of whose existence she, at least, must have been convinced. The mere whispering together in this lonely part of the ship might account for it to some extent, so he braced himself for the effort to restore her self-control.

"I came here to have a good look at the desert, by night," he said. "You may be sure, Miss Fenshawe, that I had little notion you were searching for me. It was by the merest accident that I was able to stow myself out of sight in this particular locality."

She laughed softly again, and her manner became perceptibly less constrained.

"A big man and a small ship—is that it?" she asked. "Tell me, Mr Royson, why did that officer of the Guards call you.

King Dick on the morning of the carriage accident?"

Had the girl tacked her brain for a day to frame a question intended to perplex Royson she could not have hit on one of more penetrating effect. He was astounded, not because she had heard Paton's exclamation, but by reason of the flood of light which her recollection of it at that moment poured on his own wandering thoughts.

"It is a most amazing thing that you should ask me that, Miss Fenshawe," he cried.

"Sh-s-s-h. I have always imagined you to be a man who would smile in the midst of earthquakes yet here you are quite dazzled by a harmless bit of feminine curiosity. Don't you wish me to know how you came by that nickname? I suppose it is one."

"There is no other in whom I would confide so willingly," he said. Promise you will not laugh at me if I tell you more than you bargain for."

"What. Is there humour in the story?"

"Let us see. I am hardly a fair judge. As present. I am more than mystified. It is easy enough to explain why I was called.

King Dick at School. That is a mere preface to my romance. One of the cherished traditions of my family is that we are lineal decendents of King Richard the First of England."

"Good gracious!"

"The statement lends itself to disbelief I admit——"

"Why do you think me disbelieving?"

"Pray. forgive me, Miss Fenshawe. I am in doubting mood myself to-night. At any rate, the lineage of the Royson's has not been disputed during many centuries. Our name is part of our proof and there has been a Richard Royson associated with Westmoreland ever since Coeur-de-Lion returned from Palestine. That is the kind of family asset a boy will brag of. Joined to a certain proficiency in games, it supplies a ready-made nickname. But the wonderful and wholly inexplicable thing is that while I have been standing here, watching our headlight dancing over the desert, the fantastic conceit has invaded my very soul that I share with my kingly ancestor his love of this land, his ambition to accomplish great deeds in its secret places, his contempt and scorn of all opposing influences. Do you remember how he defied a rain of blood which scared his courtiers? One of his friends has placed on record the opinion that if an angel from heaven bade Richard abandon his work he would have answered with a course. Well I am poor, and of slight consequence in the world to-day, but at least it has been vouchsafed to me to understand what a strong man and a king can feel when there are those who would thwart his will. At present I am powerless, as little able to give effect to my energies as Richard himself when pent in an Australian prison, but I do ask that some Blondel shall free me, no matter what the ransom, and that Fate shall set me a task worthy of the man who fought and dreamed, and planned empires out there eight centuries ago.

Royson threw back his head, and stretched his right hand toward the desert where lay Jaffa and Jerusalem. He was quite carried away by the magic of the hour. He had brushed aside the cobwebs of society, add spoke to Irene as a gallant and fearless youth might address the maid at whose feet he hoped to lay the trophies gained in winning his knighthood. And she, as might be expected, responded to the passionate chord which sounded this challenge to fortune. She too, forgot convention, for which Heaven be praised!

"You have my prayers for your success," she whispered. "What is more, I believe in you, and that is why I am here now, for I have come to ask you, for my sake and the sake of one whom I love, not to leave this ship until I bid you."

At any other moment such a request must have had a sinister sound. Coming then, it seemed to be a direct answer to Dick's excited appeal to the unseen powers that government's lives. He turned and looked into her eyes. She was so near to him that he could see the wondrous light shining in their limped depths. He felt the fragrance of her presence, the glow of her tender beauty, and she did not shrink from him when he placed a protecting hand on her shoulder.

"You need no promise from me, Miss Fenshawe," he said, with a laboured utterance that was wholly unaccountable to him. "Twice already have I refused to leave you, though I have been summoned to England to resume an inheritance wrongfully withheld. We are stubborn, we Richards, and we are loyal too. It was you, I now believe, who snatched me from misery, almost from despair. Have no fear, therefore, that I shall desert you."

You have taken a load from my heart, she answered softly. "You are the only man on board in whom I have any real confidence. I fear that my grandfather has been misled, wilfully and shamefully misled, but I am unable to prevent it for lack of proof. But to-night, after dinner, I chanced to over-hear a conversation with reference to you which redoubled the doubts I have felt ever since this expedition was decided on. I feel that I must tell you. Baron von Kerber distrusts you because you are a gentleman. He fears you will act as one if you have to choose between his interests and your own honour. And to-day, since your letter arrived—

"Yes ma'am," they heard Captain Stump shout from the bridge. "Miss Fenshawe is forrard, with Mr. Royson. You'll find it a very pretty sight goin' through the canal on a night like this."

And Mrs. Haxton, hunting the ship for Irene—not to speak of Royson—and the girl herself when in calmer mood may have wondered why Stump should trumpet forth his information as though he wished all on board to hear it. Perhaps it was, as Dick already well knew, that the stout skipper had good-eye-sight as well as a kind heart.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

LADY HARDINGE.

Six Simultaneous Meetings at Surat.

In order that the women of all classes of the community should have an opportunity of being present, six simultaneous meetings were held in Surat on Saturday. Mrs. Anderson presided over a meeting of 200 ladies, mostly Europeans and Parsis, in the Naginchand Institute. In opening the meeeting, Mrs. Anderson said that this was probably the first public meeting of women ever held in Surat. Mrs. Anderson briefly alluded to the object of the meeting and expressed the hope that all prssent would imitate the fine example shown to us by Lady Hardinge; and said that all wives and mothers were proud of her as being pre-eminently one of them in her high position. The address was then read in English and Gujarati by Mrs. Advani and Mrs. Ranjit Kalabhai. In the course of a few remarks Mrs. Ranjit Kalabhai said that the Hindu Shastras taught that our duty to the King is almost equal to our duty to God, and that the Viceroys as the King's representative, demanded our greatest admiration. It was therefore with much horror that we had heard of the dastardly outrage at Delhi, and that we acknowledged deep gratitude to Almighty God that the wicked attempt had been foiled. Mrs. Ranjit went on to say that all women must be proud that Lady Hardinge, one of their own sex, had displayed such splendid qualities in such trying circumstances. Mrs. Naoroji Vakil supported the motion. A collection was then made, and the chairwoman announced the number of ladies present and the amount collected. Mrs. Scott, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Anderson, said it was known to all present what great interest Mrs. Anderson had always shown in Surat and the women of Surat, and that they thanked her for all the trouble she had taken in connection with this meeting and for her admirable conduct in the chair. Miss Modi, in seconding the motion, said that not only were the thanks of the women of Surat due to Mrs. Anderson for all she had done to them, but also for giving them this opportunity to thank God that He had saved India from the disgrace it might have fallen into had the perpetrator of the crime succeeded in his dastardly attempt and to express their great admiration for the high fortitude, noble courage, and intelligent action which Lady Hardinge had shown in a moment of great danger. Mrs. Anderson replied in a few words, and the meeting closed with a singing of "God Save the King." Other meetings were held in the Mota Mandir, Sardar Mir Muzaffarkhan's Palace, the house of the Nagar Sethani, Surat, the house of Nagar Sethani, Rander, and the house of the Begam Saheb of Rander. The one at the Mota Mandir was much the largest, over a thousand women being present. Shriman Shri Champaklata Vahuji Maharani presided. In all, over 1,500 of the women of Surat met to express their gratitude for the escape of their Excellencies; and their admiration and appreciation of the courage displayed by Lady Hardinge in a moment of great peril.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.)

The following arrivals and departures, reported at Bombay are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain H. S. Backhouse, 2nd Bn The Prince of Wales's, "Hardinge," on 1st February, Lieut. A. A. H. Beaman, 1st Duke-of York's Own Lancers, (Skinner's Horse) Major H. J. Cotter, 30th Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut-Colonel H Rouse, D. S. O., 14th Brigade Royal Home Artillery, Major W. S. Crothwaite, Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain E E. Wilford, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Captain W. V. Richards, Military Accounts Department Captain A W H. M. Moeus, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force.) Capt. H. C. Wray, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. C. D. K. Seaver, Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain A. Dixon, 1st Bn. Prince of Wales's Volunteers, (South Lancashire Regt..). Majors E. G. D. DeLabilliere, Military Accounts Department, Major F. E Coningham, 2-9th. Gurkha Rifles, Captains R. G. Ritson, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, G. A. H. Beaumont, 3rd Bn. The King's Royal Rifle, Corps, W. R. Coningham, 33rd. Punjabis, K. Wigram, 2nd. Bn. King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Sirmoor Rifles,) Lieuts. T. H. O. Crawley, 4th. Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment R. G. H. Murray, 2-9th. Gurkha Rifles, Captains W. P. Pakenham-Walsh, Royal Engineers, Capt. A. J. H. MacLean, 1st Bn. Princess Louise's (Argyle and Southern Highlanders,).

Departures.—Captain G. Craster, 6th. King Edward's Own Cavalry, Captain G. W. Atkins, 25th. Punjabis. Captain J. Woods, Indian Medical Service, Captain R. D. Alexander, 2-3rd. Queen Alexander's Own Gurkha Rifles, Lieut. C. A. E. Cadell, Royal Field Artillery.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain B. W. Shuttleworth, 45th. Rattray's Sikhs, Captain C. J. Deverell, The Prince of Wales's Own, (West Yorkshire Regiment.) Captain H. Exham, 2-7th. Gurkha Rifles, Major O. C. Baker, Royal Irish Rifles, Captain J. E. Cathcart, Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain H. G. Turner, 2nd Bn. The Cheshire Regiment, Captain J. R. Foster, Royal Army Medical Corps, Major A. M. Anderson, 81st Pioneers, 2 Lieut. F. W. Hudson, 2nd Bn. the Norfolk Regiment, Captain A. A. McHarg, Royal Engineers, Lieut. B. J. Wakley, 2nd Bn. The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 2 Lieut. C. C. W. Wynter; 1st Bn. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, 2 Lieut. J. S. Heaton-Ellis, 52nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, 2 Lieut. F. C. A. Troup, 85th Company, Major W. H. Trevor, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment 2 Lieut. G. R. Howl East Kent Regiment Lieut. D. V. Thomas. East Kent Regiment, Lieut. R. H. B. Humphreys, 1st. Bn. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieut. T. H. Cockburn-Mercer, 2 Lieut. H. F. Dixon.' 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieut. A. H. St. G. Hamersley, 2nd. Bn. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry,) Captain C. H. B. Jarrett, 1st Bn. The Royal Minister Fusiliers.

Departures.—Majors B. F. R. Holbrooke, 124th. Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Major H.S. Moberly, 66th Punjabis (Staff) Captain A. N. Dickson, Indian Medical Service, Captain G. Tanner, 14th Sikhs, Captain S. J. Lowe, 2nd Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, (City of London Regiment,) Lieut. E. S. Halford, 72nd. (Heavy) Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut. R. K. B. Walker, 2nd Bn. The South Wales Borderers.

Lieut. E. N. T. Collin, assumed the duties of Officer Commanding Attached Section, Colaba, with effect from the 18th January, in consequence of Lieut. J. F. Martyr having proceeded on leave.

Garrison Duties:—Field Officer Captain W. L. Meade, 95th Russell's Infantry, Next for duty Major W. P. Alexander, R. G. A., Medical Officer Major F. J. Perry, R. A. M. C., Next for dufy Captain A Hendry, R. A. M. C.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to day :—

"O" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by	
Fenella	8 52	Dr Goldsmith	N & M C 3, 6 3
Jenny Wren	5 4	Capt Gloster and Kunhardy	
Maud	8 14	Messrs Calbertson and Rich	
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr N Taylor	
Pam	9 30	Mr A G Holmes	
Cintha	Scr	Capt Welch	
Y T u x y	9 30	Mr B C Beade	D D Driver & G B Anigiru... „ / P R Bagg & F Carey ..... „ — D & A, 6-1, 6-8, 6-1 — N&M C 3, 6 3
Curlew	4 26	Mr B Hewett	
Cricket	7 36	Mr T Gregson	
Marie Louise	5 42	Mr K MacIver	
Jamie	11 24	Capt McLoughlin	

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Black and White Buoy Port—S Trooship Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 7-6 miles—Time Limit 6-20 p m

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances Time M. S.	Entered by	
Minx	16 12	Maj Dickinson.	
Trixie	Scr	Mr J Wardlaw Milne	
Erin	8 6	Messrs. Magill and Beadel	
Lylie	Scr	Col Street & Capt Watson	

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 10-8 miles—Time Limit 6-30 p m

"METRE" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by	
Maya	4 42	Mr J N Parker	
Corrie	4 42	Mr N B Macbeth	
Cynthia	4 42	Officers B E	
Mynona	4 42	Mr D Fraser	
Nelta	Scr	Mr D Blythe	

Course :—Committee Vessel—P and O "B" Buoy Starboard—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Length 10-5 miles.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances Time M. S.	Entered by	
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Mutar and Mr J F Watson	
Turquoise	29 1	Messrs Stokes and Preston	
Isca	37 37	Mr T S Kennedy	
Mahsuke	18 16	Mr W H Hughes	
Melody	16 07	Officers B A	

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 12-9 miles

Ships' Boats start at 2-50 p m

LAWN TENNIS.

Results of "Conder" Tennis Tournament To-Date.

N F Nawraji & M M Mehta... / N C Dalal & D N Vakil.....	Bye / „	N & M 8-6, 6-3 — N&M C 3, 6 3
D D Driver & G B Anigiru... / P R Bagg & F Carey	„ / „	D & A 6-1, 6-8, 6-1 — N&M C 3, 6 3
J Grunberg & S Kissel ..... / P N Chandavarkar & J Javeri	„ / „	C & J 6-0, 6-2 — Mon. 10th
A B Shirgankor & R V Shivaskwerker	„	S & S 6-2, 6-3 — Sat. 8th
S V Sewjee & J Sakoor / A T Torpey & J Aratoon	T & A / W O	
S M Modi & S Z Shah / L Bartlett & J Hannay	M & S / W O	D & K 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 — Sat. 8th
B W Desai & R D Karve ...Bye		
H M Madon & M E Notescher / V V Bhadkumker & R A Wagle	„ / „	B & W 6-3, 6-2 — Tues. 11th
H R Dastur & M R Ghandy. / J R Junjiker & K J Shaw...	„ / „	D & G 5-7, 6-4, 6-3
C D Gunther & R L Greene.. / A J Doctor & B K Allbles...	„ / „	G & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-3. — G&G Sat. 8th

BOMBAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

The time and order of running for the Bombay seventh extra to-day are as follows :—

	p. m.
1st Race—The Harlinge Plate (Division I)...	3 0
2nd Race—The Harlinge Plate (Division II) ...	3 30
3rd Race—An Arab Selling Plate ...	4 0
4th Race—The Matoonga Plate ...	4 35
5th Race—The Epsom Plate ...	5 5
6th Race—The February Plate ...	5 35
7th Race—The Dadar Plate ...	6 10

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	p. m.
Colaba	2-17
Church-Gate	2-22
Arrives Mahalaxmi	2-32

Saturday, Feb. 8.

ADDITIONAAL RACE.

Entry closed at 8-30 a. m. on Friday, 7th February.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Mr. W. Homet's b a h Last Chance.
Mr. W. Homer's ch a h Dinar.
Aboodla Fora's ch a h Aurum.
Ali bin Talib's g a h Bahiz.
Ahmed Hargany's g a h Longboat.
Lion's ch a h Lord Durham.
H. Jamsetje's b a h St. Hilarion.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Shawcutt.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h Hadee.
Mr. A. A. Mckenzie's g a h Grey Ghost II.
Mr. Beg's b a h Berar.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's g a h Young Japan.

HANDICAPS.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs.

Shawcutt 10st. 6lbs.; Lord Durham, 9st. 12lbs.; Hadee, 9st. 8lbs.; Bahiz, 8st. 12lbs.; Young Japan, 8st. 7lbs.; Guinea Merchant, 8st. 7lbs.; Berar, 8st. 4lbs. St. Hilarion, 8st. 4lbs.; Last Chance, 8st. 2lbs; Aurum, 7st. 10 bs. Dinar, 7st. 4lbs.; Longboat 7st 4lbs.; Grey Ghost II. 6st. 12lbs.

Forfeits for the above race due if not struck out before 2 p. m. to-day, Friday 7th February, 1913.

MICHELIN TYRES.

Any cycle cover which seeks to be popular must be a combination of many virtues, and all appreciable defects must be criminated. It should be as resilient as possible, so that the rider may derive comfort from his cycle; but at the same time, resilience should not be secured at the expense of durability. It must also be reliable and able to withstand all the adverse conditions under which it may be used. The cycle cover which appears to attain this end closely, is the "Ordinary Roadster," marketed by the Michelin Tyre Co., Ltd. Its foundation is constructed of a material which ensures the maximum amount of strength without loss of resilience. It combines, as fully as present-day skill in tyre manufacture will admit, all the abovementioned qualifications, and for everyday use we can confidently recommend it to give the maximum amount of satisfaction. Michelin motor-cycle tyres are of the same high standard, as, indeed, are all the products of this famous firm, and are eminently suitable to withstand the strenuous conditions which motor-cycling in this country necessarily imposes upon tyres.

The Prince of Wales scored the winning and only goal in an Association Football game at Oxford, between Magdalen II., for which he played, and Keble II. The match was very evenly contested from the start.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Hurst Park January Steeplechases were begun on Jan. 17. The Surbiton Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. H. Rich's Abbott's Choice, the Mole Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. B. Parr's Bernstein, the Novices' Steeplechase Plate by Mr. P. Carr's Ballyhist, and the New Year Handicap Hurdle Race by Sir C. Assheton-Smith's Minstrel Park. The meeting was concluded on Jan. 18. The Amateurs' Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mr. T. Cannon's Sir Oracle, the Open Steeplechase by Captain Higgin's Dysart, the Middlesex Handicap Steeplechase by Mrs. R. C. Swan's Marcellinus, and the Novices' Hurdle Race by Mr. Fallon's Florizel's Pride.

The Manchester Second January Steeplechases and Hurdle Races were begun on Jan. 20. The Palantine Handicap Steeplechase was more by Mr. F. A. Brown's Shanaman, the Monday Selling Steeplechase by Mr. T. Fleming's Miss Ita, the Broughton Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. Bower Ismay's Comic Boy, and the Ellesmere Handicap Hurdle Race by Lord Derby's Valentine Maher. The meeting was concluded on Jan. 21, when there was a dead heat in the Cheshire Handicap Hurdle Race between Lord Gerard's Bronzewing III. and Col. Wallace's Wee Scottie. In the deciding heat Bronzewing III. won easily. The Castle Handicap Steeplechase was won by Lady Nelson's Periwinkle II.

The Newbury January Steeplechase Meeting was begun on Jan. 22. The Sefton Maiden Steeplechase was won by Mr. F. Bibby's Red Coil, the United Hunts' Cup by Capt. Power's Besom, the Weyhill Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. Clow's Fellah, and a Maiden Four-Year-Old Hurdle Race by Major McLaughlin's Lilaline.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Cambridge University beat Richmond, at Cambridge, on Jan. 18 by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 6 tries (32 points) to 3 goals (15 points).

England unexpectedly beat Wales, at Cardiff, by 12 points to 0. The game was played on a very muddy ground, and the English fifteen more readily adapted themselves to the conditions. The greater pace of the backs and the opportunism of Poulton and Coates were mainly responsible for a victory which is one of the most notable in the annals of the game.

The South African team left Waterloo, on Jan. 18 and embarked later in the day at Southampton in the "Armadale Castle."

The last of the Scottish Rugby Union trial matches—Scotland v. the Rest of Scotland—was decided at Inverleith on Jan. 18. The result was a victory for Scotland by 1 penalty goal and 4 tries (15 points) to tries (6 points.)

Ulster beat Leinster, at Belfast, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points).

Harlequins beat Old Alleynians, at Dulwich, on Jan. 18, by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 6 tries (42 points) to 1 try (3 points). London Hospital beat London Scottish, at Richmond, by 4 tries (12 points) to 2 tries (6 points). United Services (Devonport) beat Blackheath, at Blackheath, by 2 goals and 1 dropped goal (14 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points.) London Irish beat United Services, at Wandsworth Common, by 1 penalty goal and 4 tries (15 points) to 1 try (3 points). Guy's Hospital and Old Merchant Taylors played a drawn game at Honor Oak Park, neither side having scored. London Welsh beat Rosslyn Park, at Richmond, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points). Gloucester beat Bristol, at Bristol, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Bridgwater beat Clifton, at Bridgwater, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points). Coventry beat Old Edwardians at Coventry, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 0. Northampton and Devonport Albion played a drawn game at Northampton, each side having scored 1 try (3 points). Leicester beat Bedford, at Bedford, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 goal from a mark (6 points). Manchester beat Birkenhead Park, at Birkendead, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points). Moseley beat Liverpool, at Liverpool, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points). Edinburgh University beat West of Scotland, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (15 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Oxford University beat Liverpool, at Oxford, on Jan. 20, by 18 points to 10.

Royal Naval College beat United Services (Chatham), at Greenwich, on Jan. 22, by 1 goal 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (21 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Oxford University beat St. Thomas's Hospital, at Oxford, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (29 points) to 0.

A Rugby football match was played in Paris on Jan. 19, between fifteens representing the Stade Francais and the London Hospital, the visitors winning by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

ASSOCIATION.

Wales beat Ireland on the Grosvenor Park ground, Belfast, on Jan. 18, by 1 goal to 0. The visitors were decidedly lucky to win the match, as they were defending for fully three-fourths of the time.

Both Universities had matches in the London district. Oxford beat Ealing, Ealingat by 3 goals to 0; Cambridge beat the Old Westminsters, at Malden, by 6 goals to 2.

The North beat a team representing England in the second of the F.A. International Trial Matches, at Manchester, on Jan. 20, by 5 goals to 0.

Oxford University beat the Casuals, at Oxford, on Jan. 22, by 6 goals to 2.

The results of the replayed ties in the first round on Jan. 22, were as follows :—West Ham United 3 goals, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Stamford Bridge; Bradford 1, Barrow 0, at Bradford; Reading 3, Stoke 0, at Reading.

The results of the matches in the second round of the Amateur Football Association Cup on Jan. 18, were as follows:—Hampstead 1 goal, Old Carthusians 0, at Ealing; Ipswich Town 6, Old Cholmeleians 4, at Walthamstow; Old Malvernians 6, Oxford 0, at Norbury; Civil Service 1, Carshalton 1, at Tidal Basin; London County and Westminster Bank 1, Casuals 1, at Norbury; New Crusaders 4, Reigate Priory 1, at Reigate.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Jan. 18, were as follows:—Sheffield Wednesday 3 goals, Notts County 1, at Sheffield; West Bromwich Albion 2, Aston Villa 2, at West Bromwich; Bradford City 4, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Bradford; Chelsea 1, Newcastle United 0, at Chelsea; Sheffield United 3, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Plumstead; Derby County 5, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Derby; Manchester City 4, Liverpool 1, at Manchester; Averton 4, Manchester United 1, at Everton; Sunderland 1, Oldham Athletic 1, at Sunderland.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Jan. 18 were as fallows :—Burnley 3 goals, Lincoln City 1, at Lincoln; Birmingham 5, Leicester Foose 1, at Birmingham; Clapton Orient 2, Hull City 1, at

R DUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry...	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
" 1895 (two crown)	4 0
" 1890 (Princes)...	5 0
" 1887 (Royal)	6 0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gorgistan 2878 tons Captain W. Paramor, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Middlesbro and London via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa 3525 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Sourabaya, 5th January in a Colombo and Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The B and P. S. N. Company steamer Rahmani, 1872 tons, Captain T. Hughes arrived in harbour on Friday from Basreh in a Karachi with a general cargo 20 cases opium and 6 passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Egypt 4207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Perla 3439 tons Captains F. Matic sailed on Friday for Shangai etc with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4086 tons Captain G. Mitchell, sailed on Friday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2371 tons, Captain G. S. Simpson arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Karachi Feb. 5 with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow 4179 tons Captain H. Findlay arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool January 16 with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company steamer Lalpoora 2124 tons Captain J. G. Killer arrived on Friday from Busreh via Karachi etc. with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugent.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H G Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Scr St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibson.....Troopship.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 8.

Abydos.....1,940 Thomson..... .....
Arcadia.....3513 Barcham.....T M & Co
Columbia..... 343 Bond .....American Yacht
Catalone.....2416 Glover .....W & A G & Co
China .....4160 Tocque...London...9-2...P & O Co
Donattar Castle .....3 8) Stanley .....Volkart Bros
Egypt.....4207 Summers ...London ...P & O Co
Gorjistan.....2878 Paramor..... .....
Hoscinel... .....893 Richardson...NF ..NF...B P S N Co
Hymettus... ...2784 Macfarlane.....F F Campbell & Co
Lawoe .....1417 Boon ...Mauritius ...D Kaudwaru
Lasha .....2665 Wisnes.....T M and Co
Marmoriss.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Momaffer..... ..... 250 Nacoda ....Persian Govt
Mohammadi.....1251 Ookarji .....B & P S N Co
Rahmani .....1872 Hughes.....Bo & P S N Co
Saranac.....8904 Gray.....Standard Oil Co
Sutherland.....2327 Gunstaff.....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan.....638 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Semiramis.....2497 Parisisch .....A L S N Co
Tantah.....1114 Simons..... .....T M & Co
Trocas.....2857 Laidman.....W & A G & Co
Vorges .....2489 Retel..... .....J Finlay

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEB. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta.....	...4780	Martin...	Shanghai	...12-2...	P & O S N Co
CAR Montebello.....	2770	Croft...	11-2...	J Finlay & Co	
D&E Benin.....	2788	Cole...	NF.....	9-2...	K Nixon & Co
F Mattra.....	2995	Corey.....	Rangoon ...	8-2 ...	M M & Co
G Sultan	1747	Kasch.....	A Strandes & Co		
H Naderi	1168	Goddic...	Basreh ...	B and P S N Co	
K Kamakura Maru...	3728	Hori	Kobe	15-2 ..	N Y Kaisha
M Zoroaster.....	2390	Wickham	T M & Co		
N Umona.....	2388	Rivers...	A'werp...	W & A G & Co	
Q Rochdale.....	2377	McMullen	Antwerp...	1-0	T M & Co
P Werdenfels	2793	Gooses...	W & A Graham & Co		
Q Palitana	1934	Bamber	Basreh	8-2	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Austria.....	4869	Casulich.....	China ...	9-2.....	A L S N Co
3 Sardegna.....	3225	muzeo	Genoa		R Line
4 Capri.....	2718	Amesaga.....			L Lico
5 Lindula	2188	Cookson.....			M M & Co
5 Orissa.....	3525	Evans			M M & Co
6 Colaba	2892	Robertson ...	8-2 ...	M M & Co	
9 Mystic.....	2432	Kain	W & A G & Co		
9 Querimba	4937	Fry	Calcutta ...	10-22...	M M & Co
10&11 India	4199	Gordon...	Shanghai...	P & O Co	
14 Dwarka.....	769	Maxon.....	Basreh...	M M & Co	
16 Amatonga	2093	Wooster.....			Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Gorjistan.....	Paramor	London, Jan 4
	Orissa	Evans	Sourabaya, Jan 5
7	Egypt	Summers.....	London, Jan 17
	Rahmani	Hughes	Basreh, Jan 14
	City of Lucknow...	Simpson	Karachi, Feb 5
	City of Glasgow...	Findlay	Liverpool, Jan 16
	Lalpoora	Kilner	Basreh, Jan 21

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Perla	Matic	Shanghai, &c
	Cartalia	Mitchell	Liverpool, &c
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rahmani, for Jeddah.
" Gorjistan, for Antwerp.
" Catalone, for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd s s Cleopatra from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, Fort, Bombay, have purchased the 'Crown Electric Printing Works', in Public Auction.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that our firm Estd. in 1875, is the oldest firm of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, Etc., WELL-KNOWN IN INDIA.

Now we request the large circle of our Patrons as well as the Old Customers of the late Crown Printing Works, to extend to us their kind sympathy and support, as they have so far done; and we assure them that we shall do all that lies in our power to give them entire satisfaction.

We have, owing to growing business, removed our Printing Department to the premises of our late Contemporaries.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Horizontal Grands and Up right Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

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"The precise and expressive English piano."

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER
"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

RICHD. LIPP'S
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."

STEINWEG'S
The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

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The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

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PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 8th February, 1913.

HENPECKED HUSBANDS.

There is a disconcerting old saying which hints at the possibility of the grey mare being the better horse, and yet another which suggests that it is not invariably the husband who is entitled to wear the breeches. These ideas, it may be observed, are fairly ancient ones; they hail from an age when female suffrage was as yet undreamt of, when no one had dared to engender domestic discord by suggesting that women should occasionally record their votes at a parliamentary polling-booth. It will be seen then that in unenlightened times, man did not shudder with prospective horror at the idea of being governed by woman, he admitted with more or less rueful humour, that he was already in subjection, and proceeded to make the best of a bad job. Even the most vehement feminist will scarcely deny that the power of women is not dependent upon her enfranchisement. One imagines therefore that the suffragists are now agitating for a might which shall be wholly free from the co-operation of personal attractions, and as 'it's dogged as does it,' they may, in time, achieve their object and become merely 'persons' in the eyes of men. This ambition is distinctly of our time. It takes a really earnest-minded suffragist to disdain the use of one of the best cards which nature has put into her hand. Women formerly played their attractions for what they were worth, and many a political trick was taken with the aid of these valuable trumps. Even the women who had been somewhat scantily endowed in the matter of looks, were wont practically to mesmerize their husbands and their little court into the belief that they were beautiful, and this unquestioning acceptance gave these society queens a pleasant, if somewhat fictitious sense of equality, as they moved amongst their better-equipped sisters. One of the most striking cases of this kind is to be found in the history of the Johnson menage. Doctor Johnson, then a mere youth of twenty-five, fell desperately in love with an elderly widow, who was nearly double his age. Her ascendancy over him savoured almost of black magic, how else can one account for his infatuation? Her coarse uncomely face, riddled with paint, appeared to him as a very vision of loveliness. It is true that on their honeymoon, the young bridegroom made an attempt to assert his authority and to put his wife in her proper place, but this display was very brief, and at the close of it he remarked, between contrition and triumph—"I observed her to be in tears." From that momement Johnson was the devoted slave of his 'Titty' by which incongruous pet name he called his elderly charmer. For her sake he slaved at uncongenial work and endured patronage which was abhorrent to him; when she died, he mourned for her with a simple sincerity which astonished even the faithful Boswell.

Marlborough, who feared his Sarah's frown, was a great warrior who was all for peace the moment he set foot in his wife's boudoir. Colonel Churchill was one of the many men, who, while on the look-out for a rich wife, became infatuated with a portionless maiden. This fortune-hunter wedded the penniless Sarah Jennings, and before long his love was tinged with a wholesome admixture of fear; a toss of Sarah's head made the hero tremble, a pout caused him the liveliest apprehension, her lightest wish was law to him. His one compensation was that the Princess Anne was equally the slave of the tempestuous Sarah, so that what the Marlboroughs plotted together could easily be brought about, and the pair virtually ruled England during the years of their ascendancy. As marriage, under the most favouarble conditions, is fraught with uncertainty, we all feel justified in shaking our heads forbadingly over the mesalliances which we so frequently see recorded in the daily papers. We are apt to assume that when a peer marries a chorus girl, the story will not end, as all stories should, with the ringing of the wedding-bells. We are fully prepared for the development of all sorts of unpleasant sequels. Any young sprig of nobility who is hesitating on the brink of such a marriage, thinking perhaps of paternal frowns and maternal tears, may pluck up heart of grace as he remembers what a fine thing the Emperor of the East made out of his marriage with a circus-girl. It would be mere flattery to describe Theodora's pre-matrimonial career as being doubtful, but once she was safely enthroned as the wife of Justinian, her virtue became positively rigid. The Emperor had some difficulty in living up to Theodora's high standard of conduct, and her curtain lectures must have been pretty severe if one can judge by the scoldings, which in public, she inflicted on her spouse.

At a critical moment when Justinian wanted to provide a practical illustration of the saying which contrasts living dogs and dead lions, Theodora brought him smartly to heel, and insisted that he should come back at once to the hastily vacated throne, which would, she said, make an admirable sepulchre for him. Whatever may have been Justinian's private opinion as to the desirability of a glorious, though immediate death, he concealed his feelings, and from sheer force of habit obeyed that dominant voice and came meekly back to the side of the real ruler of the Byzantine Empire. Subsequent events proved that Theodora understood the temper of the people better than did her husband, whom she taught to be a King, just as another virago, Xantippe, taught her husband to be a philosopher. There is no greater scope for the exercise of philosophy than in the home where domestic storms are of frequent occurrence. The famous serenity of Socrates was preserved by a supreme effort of will, while the exasperated Xantippe poured out a stream of futile eloquence. One consolation only remained to the baffled shrew, and that was that the man who dictated and laid down the law to all the great thinkers of the age, dared not in his own house, so much as contradict his unreasonable wife. Perhaps it is rather a waste of time to burrow into antiquity in search of henpecked husbands, the history of our contemporaries is only too full of such cases. If the modern man is truly wise, he will not oppose this new craze which women have taken up, this desire to take part in the management of public affairs. Let him reflect what an excellent outlet it will be for those surplus energies which she had hitherto devoted entirely to him; political conflict will be substituted for domestic strife, and the atmosphere of the home will become pleasantly clear. When all is said and done, the henpecked husband will gain by the change, for he is at best a sorry spectacle: we can, indeed, scarcely contemplate him without quoting to ourselves the popular refrain of the comic song, which says, "Isn't it a pity that the likes of 'er should sit upon the likes of 'im."

NAPOLEON: THE LATEST PHASE.

LORD ROSEBERY has familiarised us with what he calls the last phase of Napoleon, his captivity at St. Helena, but there seems to be an even later phase than this last, and the illustrious captive of the lonely island in the Atlantic is not to rest peacefully in his grave, but to have even his mortal remains disturbed and formed the subject of controversy. However bitterly controversies have raged round his grave metaphorically, at least there was this consolation that the grave itself was safe and contained all his mortal remains. But it now turns out that the splendid tomb at the Invalides of Paris, does not contain all that is mortal of the hero. It seems that portions of the intestine were stealthily abstracted from the dead body, and are at present in England, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. How they came to be there is somewhat of a mystery, though a clue is afforded by the brief label attached to them which says that they were given by Barry O'Meara to Sir Astley Cooper. Cooper was an eminent surgeon of the early part of the last century and he had a morbid taste for preserving all sorts of post-mortem specimens, especially from bodies of men of importance. He also had dealings with the notorious resurrectionists who were such a terror in those days; and he even boasted before a Committee of the House of Commons, that "there was no person, let his situation in life be what it may, whom, if I were disposed to dissect, I could not obtain." He seems to have obtained this gruesome specimen from Napoleon's body from O'Meara, the famous surgeon of the French Emperor, while at St. Helena, though not at the time of his death. Napoleon's surgeon, during the last year of his captivity and at the time of his death, was Antomonarchi, a Corsican like his illustrious patient, and he performed the post-mortem examination on the body, all of whose parts were afterwards supposed to be restored to it and buried in the humble grave on the island. He must, however, have abstracted the intestine and given it to O'Meara who was well-known for his zeal in the cause of the dead emperor. However that may be, this interesting relic of the Emperor lying at the Museum for all these years was recently the subject of microscopic research at the hands of the Curator, Professor Keith, who gave his results in a lecture the other day. This lecture revives the old controversy, as to the immediate cause of Napoleon's death, and settles it for the time being in favour of O'Meara and those other opponents of the English Government of that day, who violently asserted that the latter deliberately neglected the health of his illustrious prisoner who was allowed to die a martyr to the insalubrious, climate of the wretched island of St. Helena. O'Meara, when he was dismissed from his post as medical attendant of the Emperor, wrote to Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty, full two years and a half before the fatal end, that "it was his duty to state as his late medical attendant that considering the disease of the liver with which he is afflicted, and reflecting in the great mortality produced by that complaint in the island of St. Helena, it is my opinion that the life of Napoleon will be endangered by a longer residence in such a climate as that of St. Helena," and advised his immediate removal to a better place. This passed unheeded, and the patient died in 1821. Cancer in the stomach was pronounced at the time to be the cause of his death, as it was hereditary in the family. But he may have refused to believe it to have been the true immediate cause. Professor Keith's researches on the intestine now confirms the conclusion that Napoleon died of a species of Malta fever which is endemic on that and other tropical and sub-tropical islands. But we suppose we shall hear more about this later.

A PAPER INDUSTRY FOR BOMBAY.

IT is a well-known fact that the constantly increasing demand for paper of all kinds throughout the world has created a serious problem in regard to the supply of raw material. The principal source of this raw material at present is timber, some 6½ million tons of paper out of a total world's production of eight million tons annually being made from the spruce and pines of Northern Europe, America and Canada. There is not the least doubt, however, that this source of supply is unable to continue indefinitely at the required rate, and some new material or new area of production has to be found. It is not surprising that attention should turn to India with its tracts of dense forest. This idea was first considered some fifty years ago, and as a result sabai grass, which is found generally in India, came into use for paper manufacture. This is the material, which is largely used in the six or seven mills, which have already been established in this country. The largest of these are in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and only one, the fourth in size in India, is in the Bombay Presidency, viz., at Poona. At the same time, it has for a long time been known that pulp made from the bamboo is suitable for paper manufacture. This was proved by experiment so long ago as 1905, but manufacturers have not taken up the process so far, owing apparently to a lack of information as to the sources of a sustained supply and the probable working cost. In the hope of encouraging a new industry by supplying this want, the Government of India decided to order an inquiry, and the results of this we have before us in a note which is included in the Indian Forest Records, and which is written by Mr. R. S. Pearson, F.L.S., Economist at the Forest Research Institute. The inquiry, it is carefully pointed out, has been of a limited scope only.

No attempt has been made to cover the whole of India; but as the main object has been to induce some firm to undertake the manufacture from bamboo, inquiries have been made merely in a few of the most suitable localities. These have been three in Burma, three in the Madras Presidency, and three in the Bombay Presidency. The last three are the Gangavalli catchment area in the Akola and Yellapur ranges in Kanara (working area 68,723 acres), the Kala Nadi catchment area in the Karwar and Supa ranges in Kanara, (working area 27,374 acres) and the Mungod Forests of East Kanara (working area, 113,000 acres). The bamboo to be found in these localities is practically confined to the species *Bambusa Arundenacea*, a large type, in favourable places growing to a height of 60 to 80 ft. In each of these carefully selected factory sites are indicated, with full information as to method and cost of transit, cost of material, labour supply and facilities of export. The report has been compiled with great care, and it is difficult to think of any necessary branch of inquiry which it has not covered. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government efforts may be rewarded by the sight of a practical experiment on the basis of the information now supplied, for figures are given showing that bamboo pulp (from raw material imported from Rangoon), may be produced at Calcutta for Rs. 32 per ton less than spruce pulp, and Rs. 24 per ton less than sabai pulp. There is no doubt that there is an opening for an extension of the paper industry in India; for, while in the few years, 1905-10, the paper produced in India showed a steady increase, equivalent in value to 27 lakhs of rupees, imports showed an increase of 31 lakhs during the same period. Indian-made paper amounts to only 44 per cent. of the total consumption of this country, and thus, if the Indian manufacturer can produce at a little lower than current rates, as apparently he easily could do, he will have a big field for his industry.

ARTILLERY REDUCTIONS.

To say that dismay was caused at home amongst the Royal Artillery and the Royal Field Artillery by the rumoured contemplated wholesale reductions, would not be an exaggeration. Reductions are contemplated, but not on the scale rumoured. A big reduction would be disastrous in the interests of both those highly trained branches of the service. The deadlock in the Royal Garrison Artillery, caused by the huge reductions of some years ago, has passed into a proverb, and the evil effects of "economy with efficiency" will be felt for many a long day to come. It is the civilians of the Army Council—the controllers of the national purse—who are at the bottom of the matter and once more illustrating the curse of party government in military and naval affairs. The argument, that Great Britain has a much greater proportion of Horse Artillery in its army is no argument for reducing that arm, Continental armies have unlimited supplies of the rough material, Great Britain has a very small supply, and the same remark applies to every other branch of the service. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that Great Britain should maintain an undue proportion of highly trained troops, such as Horse Artillery and Field Artillery. Infantry can be created in a few months. Waterloo was won by very poorly trained men, some of whom learned drill on the transports carrying them to the Low Countries, and so recently as the South African war, recruits of a few weeks' training made a good show. Horse gunners cannot be made in a few weeks and as Great Britain is admittedly weak in cavalry, it would be a great mistake to further reduce or change the status of her matchless Horse Artillery.

Lord Willingdon, Governor-Designate of Bombay, Sir Harcourt Butler, Maharawalji Sir Bijaya Sinhji Bahadur of Dungarpore, Sir Frederick Law, K. C., M. P., and Sir F. C. Gates have been elected members of the East India Association.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER:

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Apart from the embarrassing and perilous situation created by the attempt to embody woman suffrage in the Franchise Bill, a great many supporters of his Majesty's Government will be relieved if the outcome of the imbroglio should be the abandonment of the unlucky measure. Ministerialists would, of course, like to get plural voting abolished before the present Parliament comes to an end, and indulge the hope that, if the Franchise Bill be dropped or vetoed by the Speaker, as it is likely to be, if one of the suffragist's amendments other than that of Sir Edward Grey's be passed, Mr. Harold Baker's Bill may go a third reading. Perhaps the possibility of an *impasse*, such as now looms on the political horizon, was foreseen, when Mr. Baker brought in his Bill to establish the system of one man, one vote. That is really all the rank and file care about.

We hear, from time to time, a good deal of denunciation of University representations, but the mass of the Democracy do not care two straws about the matter. And why should they? After all, the University representatives are a mere handful, only nine all told, and what are they among so many? On the other hand, the Universities make too much fuss about their threatened disfranchisement, and absurdly exaggerate the advantage of returning their own members. Who are the University members? Now and then an eminent author like William Lecky, a great scholar like Richard Jebb, or a distinguished scientist like Michael Foster, none of whom would have been elected in the ordinary way, is chosen; but men of this type are unfortunately the exception. As a rule, University representatives in the House of Commons differ in no respect from the representatives of a hundred other constituencies, to say the least. But whether this will continue to be the case now that members of Parliament are paid—in many cases overpaid—for their services, remains to be seen. The more cultured or the more wealthy men who are now preferred by many units of the electorate may conceivably drop out of political life in the changed conditions, as has happened in other countries where the "professional politician" is supreme. That is our additional reason for not being in a hurry to make any change at present. A curious thing has happened. That the Universities which possess the privilege of the direct Parliamentary representation would put up a good fight, was anticipated. It was hardly I think, expected that they would be actively supported by the newer Universities, and no one would, a few years ago, have supposed that these younger institutions would themselves be clamouring for equal treatment. Wales, I believe, was the first to make such a claim. Bristol, I think, followed, and now Birmingham is demanding to be on the same footing as the ancient seats of learning and the more modern University of London. Viscount Haldane, in his recent speech adumbrating a gigantic scheme of educational reform, hinted at a large increase of local Universities. It would be unreasonable to suppose that all these institutions will have the power of electing separately their own member or members. Perhaps a solution will be found when this or some other Government seriously tackles the question of reconstituting the House of Lords. In the Senate, or whatever it is called, that will sooner or later take the place of the hereditary chamber, the Universities might be represented either singly or in groups.

Another and more important development of the opposition to the Franchise Bill is that to which attention has been called by the indignation meeting held in the City of London on Tuesday. As originally drafted, the Government Bill, while destroying plural voting, gave the pluralist the choice of deciding in which constituency he would record his vote. But Mr. Pease on behalf of the Government has given notice of an amendment which destroys what is called the "occupation franchise," and says that a voter shall only vote where he lives. No explanation of this sudden *volte face* has been made so far. All Governments have their moments of aberration, but, if this move is to be ascribed to such a cause, there is method in the madness. The enemies of Mr. Asquith's administration aver that the Franchise Bill is a jerrymandering measure, but it would hardly have been that if it had passed in the form in which it first saw the light. A jerrymandering scheme pre-supposes that its authors have consulted the "organisers" of their party as to the best means of affecting the object in view. If the Cabinet, before presenting their Bill to Parliament, had consulted the Liberal Agents throughout the country, they would have heard something which might have caused them to pause before adopting a principle which they now seek to abandon. Without expressing any opinion on the arguments advanced by Mr. Balfour and others at the Cannon-street Hotel, it would have been odd if the result of doing away with plural voting had been to increase the strength of the Party which admittedly has a very large predominence in voters of that class. I see that Mr. Lansbury has been daring enough to express doubts as to whether the Government are as well served as they might be by their legal advisers. By general consent the present Law Officers of the Crown are able men and one of them is exceptionally brilliant, but Homer nods and I can hardly believe that they intended to attack the Corporation of the City of London by a side-blow. As the law at present stands, to be eligible for a seat in the Common Council, one's name must be on the Parliamentary register for the city. If Mr. Pease's amendment is carried, practically the only names on that register in the future will be caretakers and, if the suffragists have their way, caretakers' wives *a reductio ad absurdum*. Of course, if we wanted to be logical—and as a nation we would not be logical—if we wanted to be, so we might argue that what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. If it is right that the employer should be entitled to a vote for the place where he works, why should not employes be placed upon the same footing?

No business of any extent can be carried on without employes, and it is a platitude to say that the latter are as essential as their employers, both being paid out of the profits they jointly earn. But as I have said, we are not a logical nation and do not pretend to be. Nevertheless, I cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy with the Civil Servant who replies to an argument used by Lord Rothschild at the City meeting. If he has been correctly reported, Lord Rothschild suggested that if the Government wanted to disfranchise any class, they should begin with the Civil Service, apparently because their numbers have been increased—perhaps unduly increased—by recent legislation. "Is he (Lord Rothschild) aware," notes the official alluded to, "that Civil Servants have to pay every tax and every rate and fulfil all the other duties of citizens? Moreover their income-tax is deducted every quarter from their salaries, and is paid on every penny of their income—a thing not always done in the city, it is believed." He adds that Lord Rothschild's reference to the Civil Service makes one reflect that Civil Servants are not entitled to vote in respect of their offices, but only as residents. "Why," it is asked, "should not financiers come under the same rule, and be put under the law of one man one vote?" The point, however, is not the law of one man, one vote, but the proposed restriction as to where the one vote should be recorded.

I have left to the last this greatest of the stumbling blocks to the Franchise Bill, namely, the Suffragist amendments and the action evidently contemplated by the speaker, if one of the major amendments should be carried. Mr. Lowther's intimation has caused a great sensation and came as a complete surprise. It is true that a year ago the Parliamentary correspondent foreshadowed such an anti-climax; but little attention was paid his warning at the time and it had been forgotten. If Sir Edward Grey's amendment is lost, there is an end of the matter. If it should be adopted, and Mr. Henderson's amendment also be carried, the whole measure will be squashed by the Speaker, on the ground that its substance had been entirely changed since it was brought, in making it, in fact, a new Bill. Anti-Suffragists fervently hope that the necessity may not arise for the exercise of the Speaker's veto, but at any rate they are considerably relieved to know that for the time being, at all events, there is a prospect, not yet a certainty, of our being saved from a tremendous leap in the dark. It seems to have been expected that Mr. Asquith would come down to the House this afternoon and announce the immediate withdrawal of the Bill. He has, however, decided to wait, at all events, until a decision on the Grey amendment which, in keeping with the Gilbertian character of the entire situation, is not proposed by its author but by a prominent member of the Front Opposition Bench. In the precincts of the Houses of Parliament and in Whitehall, the Suffragists have been very much in evidence during the past few days, and a long file of women—of melancholy looking women—carrying sandwich boards continually passes round Parliament-square. What will happen, if the Suffragists get nothing goodness only knows. Some very terrible threats are being uttered and Mrs. Pankhurst swears by all her goddesses that if the women cannot have the vote then no more men shall have it.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

There is a good deal of curiosity as to the genesis of the articles in the *Daily Telegraph* on "Indian Empire and Naval Defence." It looks as if they were inspired—the Admiralty knows how to work the Press—and that it is an attempt to put pressure not so much on the powers that be in India but on Mr. Churchill's colleague, Lord Crewe. The action of the Colonial Secretary is held up as an example to the Indian Secretary. Mr. Harcourt, we are told, has faced the situation in a statesmanlike way, but it is forgotten that his relation to the self-governing Dominions is very different from that of Lord Crewe to India. The *Telegraph* leader writer continues:—"It might have been imagined that the Marquis of Crewe, as the respresentative of the Indian administration, would have found an opportunity of strengthening the hands of those who realise what this land-locked ocean, now the scene of fierce naval rivalry, means to India from a military point of view. He has remained silent, though he and his Council must realise that India cannot be preserved in peace and prosperity unless her sea communications with the West are kept open." One statement made by the *Telegraph's* Naval contributor is rather remarkable. He declares that outside Lancashire and a few other districts none of the British taxpayers "gain any profit—direct or indirect—from India's trade!"

"EXEUNT OMNES!"

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence who has for a long time added to the gaiety of the nation by proclaiming in season and out of season that Bacon wrote all "Shakespeare's Plays," has now gone a step or two further. At the annual dinner of the Bacon Society, of which Sir Edwin is president, he said that none of his contentions in the "great controversy" have been successfully controverted. He now maintained that there is no literary masterpiece of the Elizabethan age which did not come from Bacon's workshop, and that Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is really the work of Francis Bacon, as also is every line of "Don Quixote." This is really very interesting. If Sir E. Durning-Lawrence should again become a Member of Parliament, as his many friends, Baconian and anti-Baconian, earnestly desire, I suppose, he will move to have Westminister Abbey freed from the odium of harbouring a monument of the arch-impostor Edmund Spenser. I am afraid, however, he will have some difficulty in persuading the Spanish people that their immortal countryman, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was not the author of the most celebrated piece of prose romance ever written. The public will await with curiosity Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence's expositions of the grounds on which he casts this slur on the illustrious Spaniard. Can it be that one of them is due to the misunderstanding with reference to the date of his death? It used to be said that Shakespeare and Cervantes left this world on the same day—the twenty-third of April 1616—but as Thomas Carlyle showed, there was an interval of ten days, Spain having previously adopted the new style of reckoning.

UP-TO-DATE ADVERTISING.

Sir Joseph Beecham gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee which is inquiring into the law relating to the sale and advertising of patent medicines. His famous business, he told the Committee, was established more than 60 years ago by his father, who at that time made the pills in his own shop. Later, the pills were advertised, and since that time the business had increased continually. He was asked if he could tell the Committee the weight of the pills which he sells in a year. He thought that last year it was nearly 50 tons! "Roughly worked, out that would represent a turnover of about £360,000 a year?" suggested a member. "I do not think that is far out," replied Sir Joseph. He also stated that some of the statements published in a circular which accompanies boxes of his pills were made by a literary agent on the advice of a qualified medical man, whose name the witness declined to mention. Sir Joseph Beecham's testimony to the value of advertisement in these days was fully informal on the interesting paper contributed to the Royal Society of Arts, yesterday, Messrs. Edmund Street and Lionel Jackson. In this paper the opinion was expressed that advertising in England received its greatest impulse in this country some fifteen to twenty years ago.

"It was about this time that the archaic rules and regulations, almost penal in effect, which newspapers imposed upon advertisers began to be relaxed in the face of the more enlightened and sympathetic treatment meted out to the advertisers by the younger school of newspaper proprietors." This allusion is of course to Lord Northcliffe and the papers under his control. As to the cost of advertising, I quote the following passage:—"I occasionally meet people who look on advertising as a dissgreable tax on profits, quite regardless of the fact that if it were

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AWAITING SPRING.

An Anticipation.

(By Mrs. Neish.)

We see but dimly through the mists and vapour
Amid these earthly damps.
What seem to us but sad funereal tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.
"There is no death! what seems so is translation."—Longfellow.

A melancholy wind is sighing over the garden, and the long black elms stretch empty arms in a desolate world.

Dead leaves are tossed to and fro, broken branches strew the sodden woodland pathway, and there is a mighty creaking and groaning of timbers as the deafening wind rushes blustering over dale and hill.

An early morning in February, and, as yet, few signs of spring, but last week the primroses were beginning to bloom and the sun lay warm over the empty meadows. To-day we are plunged into winter depths again. So it ever is with Life and its changing joys and sadness, one day Happiness stands beckoning to us tenderly, and another day Sorrow turns her mournful face our way.

In sorrow we forget that such a state as happiness can ever be, and in this month of storm and sleet-driven wind and cold, we forget that spring can ever come again. This week has been a trying one. Soon we shall have the last day of February, and March, as the old adage says, "is coming in like a lion."

Winter, dear cold-handed winter, indeed has scarcely left us, and only yesterday, there was a terrific storm of rain and hail, yet this very morning as soon as the sun had risen, the music of the lark broke over the fields, a moment of hope, in a mood of despair.

The woods are bare and the meadows brown and flowerless, but in the hedgerows here and there the celandine, half-hidden by winter's decay, is slowly opening her golden blossoms, and where the firs grow thick and dark in the wood, the amorous pigeon mourns fitfully, a harmonious offset to the lark's unceasing paean of joy.

The chickweed, that wonderful bird-food, spreads a hidden feast in many a corner, and the dandelions lie here and there "richly embossed in silken grass—a sunflower in the early spring."

A common dandelion!—how glibly we utter these words of garden blasphemy—a common dandelion, that wonder among wonders, a thing of beauty and indeed a joy for ever, each bloom in itself a flower of loveliness, and as the poet says:

"A common flower that grows beside the way,
Tinging the dusty road with harmless gold,"

and later on in the year it is well beloved of the children, and a favourite pastime with them to blow that

"Globe of down,
The schoolboy's clock in every town
Which the truant puffs amain
To conjure lost hours back again."

and over the dandelions and above the early primrose stars, hovers the first yellow and white butterfly, not born of spring, but a survivor of autumn and out to show us that he, at least, is looking out for sunny days, and thinks perchance the Spring here.

Brooks are closed and herbage dried and withered harb, yet buds are swelling, and those who run may clearly read that that which looks like Death is but transition. Hope and despair eternally alternate, and a night of frost is followed by a morning mild and sunny.

Valentin's Day soon passes, and in the woods Nature's orchestra is gaily tuning. There is a vibrant sound of the coming Spring Festival, as song and twitter, snap and rustle, herald the near departure of our waiting hours and the coming of the rejoicing season.

March is here at last, and to-day is sunless, a quiet dull day when sky and river meet in one harmonious blur of grey and a heavy mist lies waiting for the sun's dispersing rays. Yet, in spite of frost and mist, every hour brings Spring nearer, and although the garden is still a desolate waste, in hidden corners there are little hopeful signs that our time of weariness will soon be at an end.

The thrush, unrivalled songster, outvies the mellow blackbirds they are obviously anticipating a pleasant future. They are singing their songs of courtship and wooing to their mates among the upward tree twigs, where tiny crimson points and brownish-red scales already shadow forth the embryo leaves of Summertime.

Undeterred by icy winds, the almond tree will soon burst into a very glory of pink. "A little cloud of roses all in a world of grey," for already it is rose-tipped and in sheltered places fresh blossoms are opening daily, and beside the trembling Star of Bethlehem, the primroses have already unfolded their sweet pale blossoms. Nothing perhaps reminds us of our childhood like the sulphur-tinted primrose flower. Is there any greater child-pleasure, unless, perhaps, it were blackberrying, than the diving down into mossy woodland depths in search of delicately-scented primroses, and then the joy, oh! she joy of trying them into fragrant bunches.

And there is no surer sign that spring will soon be here than the opening of the almond blossom and primrose flowers, unless it is the coming of the dog violets. But alas! we have yet often to wait a weary while after the primroses are out and the violets scenting the chilly air. They are visible signs of scent and bloom and joys to come, but there will be long days yet of cold and frost and wind and gloom before the glad time really comes when—

"Spring goes forth
O'er the bleak mountains of the shadowy north,
And with one radiant glance, one magic breath
Wakes all things lovely from the sleep of death;
While the glad voices of a thousand streams,
Bursting their bondage, triumph in her beams.."

"Wakes all things lovely from the sleep of death," says the poet, yes "there is no death; what seems so is transition." No, indeed, we are taught by nature, for even in the darkest and dreariest hour of winter, sap is stirring, and dead leaves are only put away to make room for living leaves to come.

'Tis the first of April, and our waiting turns to alternate suspense and eagerness. Insects awaken from the torpor of winter, and bitter, winds are replaced by balmy breezes. The woods are greening almost imperceptibly, a shadowy veil o'er virgin beauty, and the awakened insects creep from under stones to open, sunny places. Birds are building in a very riot of work and joy, and even the mourning pigeon's note has turned to one of hope and promise.

There are no young lambs as yet in the still unjewelled fields, and the upland is still but barely green, and the river, swollen with winter rains, rushes turbulently by, but trembling hope has turned to certainty. There is a slow tremor of the earth a faint stir, an indescribable and incomparable feeling of happiness in the very air and egg-filled nests will soon be filled with gaping mouths, and sheep will be browsing contentedly beside their gambolling offspring, while swollen buds, burst into a delicate lace-worth and turn to a very glory of green.

* * * * * *

It is the last of our waiting hours, and, like darkness before dawn, a day or two of rain and storm have laid their pressing shadow on our hearts. There is a breathless stillness in the air to-day, for dawn has scarcely broken, but in another hour neither storm nor wind will drown the music of the woods, and 'all the landscape, earth and sky and sea breathes like a bright-eyed face that laughs out openly."

The drenching showers have laid the dust, and Spring, sweet Spring, is broadly hinted everywhere.

Birds are busy, and bees are working steadily, and fields are filled with tiny growing things, a very harmony of green and daisies. A few days ago the hedges were almost bare, and now they are already green, and gay with linnets' notes, and the twittering songs of little wrens. And "The country is growing glorious, quietly, day by day."

"The colour of April comes and goes in a blush to meet the May," and on every side new beauties unfold and shy flowers burst into bloom. Dark days still weary us, and the country-side has still in parts a bloomless empty look, but moments slip quickly and more quickly by, and once more Hope, which perchance has sometimes left us during those winter days, Hope, sweet Hope, comes back to us, and, as we step forth into the budding earth amid sights of beauty and sounds of song, the gladdening words from the Book of Books come back to us, a Song of Songs:

"For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

"And Spring, dear Spring, is here again."

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Jan 22.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Army Department.

To be Secretary Major-Gen W R Birdwood, C B C S I, C I E, D S O, vice Lieut-Gen Sir M H S Grover Nov 17, 1912.

Commands.

To be a Divisional Commander—Lieut-Gen Sir M H S Grover, I A vice Lieut-Gen H C Sclater, C B, British, Service Nov 17, 1912.

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch.

To be General Staff Officers and Grade—Capt H E da Pryce, Supply and Transport Corps, vice Major L M R Deas, Supply and Transport Corps, Nov 11 1912; Brevet Lieut Col A H Lindsay, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, vice Lieut-Col C J Perceval D S O Nov 14, 1912; Capt C B Stokes, 3rd Skinner's Horse, vice Major E F Orton 37th Lancers Nov 15, 1912.

To be a General Staff Officers 3rd Grade—Capt M G D Rowlandson, 38th Dogras, vice Capt G P Grant, D S O 106th Pioneers Nov 1, 1912.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

To be an Assistant Adjutant-General Col W S Delamain. D S O, vice Col C E Johnson Nov 17, 1912.

Quartermaster-General's Branch.

To be Qrmr-Gen—Major-Gen W E Bunbury, C B, vice Major-Gen W R Birdwood. C B, C S I, C I E, D S O, Nov 17, 1912.

Army Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Major C L Gregory, 19th Lancers, vice Major G R de H Smith, 39th Central India Horse Nov 18, 1912.

To be Garrison Qrmr, Fort St George—Capt R F Peiniger, R G A Nov 12, 1912.

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Major G R Cassels, 35th Sikhs, vice Major F J Moberly, D S O, Nov. 8, 1912.

To be a D A A-G—Major C R Bradshaw, 9th Gurkha Rifles, vice Major H H Cobbe, D S O, 13th Lancers Nov 18 1913.

To be an A Qrmr-Gen—Col G B Hodson C B, D S O, vice Col W A Thompson Nov 6, 1912.

Brigade Staff.

To be D A A and Qrmr-Generals—Dated Oct 31, 1912—Capt L C Sprague, R Irish Rifles, vice Capt R J Fitz G Ingham R A Nov 1, 1912; Capt G P Grant, D S O, 136th Pioneers, vice Capt C H Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles Frontier Force.

To be Brigade Majors—Dated Oct 23, 1912—Capt L B Cloete, 37th vice Capt D'A Le Mottee, DSO; Gloucestershire Regt Nov 1, 1912; Capt F W Loveday, RGA vice Capt W B Spender, RGA.

Petsonal Staff of the Governor of Madras.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt H Colmore, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons Nov 15.

Personal Staff of General Officers Commanding Divisions.

To be Aide-de-Camp—4th Quetta Division—Capt D E Robertson, 11 Lancers Nov 18, 1912; 6th Poona Division—Sec Lieut A E Lawrence, 4th batt, K R C C Nov 22, 1912; 7th Meerut Division—Capt C F Rennedy, 1st batt King's Own Scottish Borderers, vice Capt H M Davidson, 36th Horse Oct 15th, 1912.

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

The following lady nurse has been permitted to retire:—Nursing Sister Miss Aimee Mary Cockcraft Dec 9, 1912.

War Office. Jan. 21.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Staff College—Col H S Jeudwine, a General Staff Officer, is advanced from the 2nd to the 1st grade, vice Col J E Gough, N C, C M G Jan 22.

Major tempy Lieut-Col H M de F Montgomery, R A, from a D A Qrmr Gen, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and to retain his tempy, rank while so employed, vice Col H S Jeudwine Jan 22.

Royal Military College—The following Capts to be Officers of Companies of gentlemen cadets and to be seconded:—W P H Hill, R F City of London Regt, vice Capt C F de B Boone, Essex Regt, J W C Kirk, D C L I, vice Capt J C Markes, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians Jan 16.

Inspection Staff—Capt F W Robertson, R E, to be an Inspector, vice Capt L F Blandy, R E Jan 12.

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons—Sec Lieut L M E Dent resigns his commission Jan 22.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Superney Lieut P L E Walker is restored to the establishment Jan 20.

14th King's Hussars—Sec Lieut on probation J D L de Wend-Fenton to be Sec Lieut Dec 8, 1912.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut Col F B Johnstone, D. S. O., on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col, is placed on the Half-pay List (Jan. 19).

Superny. Major C C Van Straubenze to be restored to the establishment (Jan 1).

Superny Lieut G F R Gingate is restored to the establishment (Jan 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Capt A C R Greene is seconded for service with Indian Mountain Artillery (Dec 26 1912).

Superny Capt J Thomson is restored to the establishment Jan 6.

The following Lieuts to be Capts.:—M A Jackson (Nov 12, 1912) L R E W Taylor, and to remain seconded (Local Capt) F E Spencer, G E Smart and to remain seconded, N Robertson-Glasgow, and to remain seconded, and G B Daubeny (Nov 22, 1912; and R Arnott (Nov 26), and B Walter Dec 1, 1912.

The following Lieuts are seconded:—E W Chadwich, for service with Indian Mountain Artillery (Dec 25, 1912); A C R Alford for service as an Adj (Jan 6).

The following Capts to be instructors in Gunnery (Second Class);—E L Hardcastle (Nov 26 1913) K G MacEwen (Dec 1, 1912).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—The following are appointed Flying Officers, and to be seconded:—Lieut P L W Herbert, Sherwood Forester (Notts and Derby Regt) (Oct 25, 1912; Lieuts G S Shepphard R F (City of London Regt) (Nov 28 1912;) and Sec Lieut P H L Playfair, R A (Nov 28 1912.) The following are appointed to the Reserve:—Major E B Ashmere, M V O, R A and Lieut S C W Smith, 3rd batt E Surrey Regt (Jan 22).

Infantry.

Queen's (R West Surrey Regt.)—The following Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W Hayes (Oct 4, 1912, R A M Bassets (Nov 1, 1912.)

R Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut J P Duke to be Lieut (Nov 22, 1912.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Superny Capt T W Sheppard is restored to the establishment) Jan 1.)

Devon Regt—Capt J N Woollcombs is seconded for service as an Adj, T F (Jan 3.)

Prince Albert's (Somerset L I)—Sec Lieut J B Taylor to be Lieut (Dec 12, 1912.)

R. Welsh Fusiliers—The following Lieuts, to be Capts.:—E R Kearsley, E O Skaife, Adj, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Dec. 18, 1912).

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Capt F A Dickinson to be Major Jan 4; Capt R Mander is seconded for service as an Adj, T F Jan 1; Superny. Capt L D Passy is restored to the establishment Jan 1.

R Sussex Regt,—Sec Lieut C F Verrall to be Lieut Nov 10, 1912.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut S V Halls to be a Lieut Dec 13, 1912.

Dorset Regt—Lieut K G F Collins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Jan 1.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—F M Davenport Nov 20, 1912 J H Courtis Nov. 27, 2912.

Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derby Regt—Sec Lieut A J Goodwyn to be Lieut Aug 25, 1912.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—The following officers resign their commissions—Lieut A L N Jennings, Sec Lieut B V Sim Jan 22.

King's R R C—Lieut A C Oppenheim is seconded for service as an Adj T F (Jan 1); Superny Lieut A J Hunter is restored to the establishment (Jan 1.)

Manchester Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capt:—M C Fowke, and to remain seconded; A G Foord, and to remain Superny; P V Holberton, and to remain seconded; E N Buchan, DSO; J R Heelis, Adj under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Dec 1, 1912). A K D Tillard, C D Irwin, an Adj T F under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Dec 11 1912).

Prince of Wales's (N Staffs Regt)—Lieut H H Caffyn resings his commission (Jan 22).

Highland L I—Sec Lieut J F Anderson to be Lieut (Dec 11, 1912).

Army Service Corps.

Lieut-Col A H Terry, on completion of five years service as regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List (Jan 21); Major R H F Standen to be Lieut-Col (Jan 21); Capt and Brevet Major C E I McNalty to be Major (Jan 21).

India Office, January 24.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army:—To be Captain.—Captain Edward Milford, by exchange from The South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 16th December, 1912, but to rank from the 4th May, 1907. Captain Milford's rank as Lieutenant is post-dated to the 4th August, 1900.

Admiralty, 21st January.

Captain Trevylyan Dacres Willes Napier, M. V. O., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, in place of Captain Frederick C. T. Tudor, promoted to Flag Rank. Dated 14th January.

Admiralty, 22nd January.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Captain Sir Douglas Egremont Robert Brownrigg, Baroned, has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Admiralty, 23rd January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward George Bruce Watt to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st December.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman to be Surgeon:—Walter Parker Harrison. Dated 22nd January,

War Office, 24th January,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederick D. V. Wing, C. B., from an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command the Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O. Dated 16th January.

Colonel Walter C. Hunter-Blair, from the half-pay list, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. D. V. Wing, C. B. Dated 16th January.

Major Nelson G Anderson, D S O., The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, vice Brevet Major F W Moffitt, The Essex Regiment. Dated 16th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Cyril E B Denniss is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st January.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Harry J Cotter is seconded for service with Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 11th January.

Supernumerary Major Francis A Wynter, D S O is restored to the establishment. Dated 11th January.

Captain Edward B Scott to be Major. Dated 1st January.

Supernumerary Captain Hattil H. Foll is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January.

Lieutenant John N. Biggs is seconded for service as an Adjutant, Territorial Force. Dated 1st January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Knightley F. Dunsterville is restored to the establishment. Dated 7th January.

Captain Thomas S. N. Hardinge to be an Instructor in Gunnerey (Second Class), Dated 11th January.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Edward P. Brooker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G. M. W. Macdonogh, promoted. Dated 15th Januray.

Gentleman Cadet Mervyn Matthews, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th January.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing, Captain Charles Derbyshire, 4th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded. Dated 7th November. Second Lieutenant Collyns P. Pizey Special Reserve, is appointed to the Reserve. Dated 25th January.

Foor Guards.

Grendier Guards, The date of the appointment to a Second Lieutenant of Henry B. F. Lord Congleton is 18 April, 1911, and not as stated in the Gazette of 17th January.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain John H. Morrah to be Major. Dated 13th December.

The Royal Worwickshire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

John A M. Bannerman. Dated 14th December.

Clement T Tomes, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 14th December.

Eric G Schooling. Dated 8th January.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Eric M Onslow. Dated 14th December, Humphrey W Ozanne. Dated 25th December. Neil B F Collins. Dated 26th December. Ivor A Brown. Dated 1st January.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain Francis E Water retires on retired pay. Dated 26th January.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Bowlby to be Captain Dated 25th January.

Captain Arthur T. Beckwith to be Major. Dated 29th December.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, The restoration to the establishment of Captain Edward Milford bears date 10th November, 1912, and not as stated in the Gazette of 3rd January.

Captain Clement G. Ransford, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice E. Milford, who exchanges. Dated 16th December.

Lieutenant Charles H Green to be Captain. Dated 4th December.

Second Lieutenant John S Townshend to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th December.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Captain Charles R B Henderson to be Adjutant, vice C W E Gordon. Dated 5th January.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Edgar N T Collin to be Captain. Dated 28th October.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieutenant Cecil W Case-Morris to be Captain. Dated 1st January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Horatio J Vicat is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January.

Army Medical Service.

Major George B. Stanistreet, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Director General at the War Office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. Eckersley, M.B. Dated 20th January.

Army Pay Department.

Staff Serjeant Major William Nichols, from the Army Pay Corps, to be Assistant Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th January.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 24th January. Thomas A. Heath. Robert C. Hampton, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. Jan. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Ditmas, S.T.C.
Lieut.-Col. T. Fraser. R.E.
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Pridmore, I.M.S.
Capt. A. F. Cusins, R.E.
Capt. J. T. Parkinson, I.S.M.D.
Capt J. H. Watson, 13 Lrs.
Capt. L. Hirsch, I.M.S.
Lieut. J. E. Waller, 45 Sikhs.
Lieut. C. E. Boulton, 5 Lt. Inf.
Lieut. J. Sykes, P.W.D.
Lieut. A.J.H. McCleesh, A. Schools.
Lieut. T. J. Ponting, 92 Punj.
Mr. C. A. Fleming.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Richards, S.T.C., 4 mo M.C.
Major G. W. Johnson, 47 Sikhs, 3 days.
Capt. N. N. G. C. McVean, I.M.S., 6 mo.
Lieut. T. I. G. Thomas, 9 Hodson's Horse, 6 mo. M.C.
Lieut. F. J. Deighton, 124 Bal. Inf., to date of arrival.
Mr. Percy Brown, 6 mo. 27 days.
Mr. R. A. Cochran, 2 mo. 1 day, M. C.
Mr. T. W. G. Davis, 6 mo.
Mr. E. H. Draper, 3 mo. M. C.
Mr. L. A. Unwin, 1 mo. M.C.
Mr. J. G. Steel, 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. F. J. Gregson Williams, 1 year.
Mr. P. Macqueen, I.C.S., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. H. J. Inman, 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. H. B. Haine, 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, 1 day.
Mr. J. Sanders, 8 mo. 23 days.
Mr. A. E. B. Sullen, 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. H. R. Roe, 7 days.
Mr. H. H. Taylor, 4 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Clay, 2-8 G. R.
Capt. J. T. Parkinson, I.S.M.D.
Capt. J. Smalley, I.M.S.
Mr. C. H. L. Farran.
Mr. F. D. Flint.
Mr. F. J. Gregson Williams.

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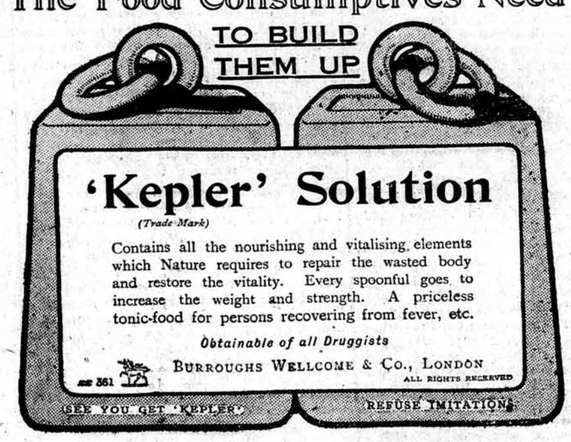
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 6. BOMBAY, FEB 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75		1-16
3 do. Reates	39	un	chgd
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. securities	63 1-2	un	chgd
Bar silver in London Spot	23 3-4	1-16	
do. 2 months' acnce	28 3-16	1-16	
Bar silver in New York	52	-2	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·21	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20·47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-4	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 5-8	1-1	
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by covering.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £25,000.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£26,200,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	...£8,300,000	Inc. £ 1,300,000
Other Deposits	...£33,200,000	Dec. £ 1,400,000
Government Securities	£13,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£25,000,000	Unchanged
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Dec. £ 500,300

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures	Quiet
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total Sales	12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500 "
Imports	16,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·29+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9·90+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.
6·63 +02	6·63 +02	6·61 +02	6·51 +03	6·55 +03
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·56 +02	6·45 +02	6·31 +03	6·23 +03	6·19 1914

New York 11 a.m., March 12·40 May. 12·20.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·38 May. 12·18
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·41 May. 12·24.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	18,000
Receipts at " last year	...	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	18,000
Exports to Continent	...	7,000
Spot Cotton	...	12·95 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·45+14

Futures—Month of May. 12·25+12

Advanced on favourable cables and firm Southern Spot market and on improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	...	12·42+14
Futures month of May.	...	12·40+14
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...	... 40 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months	...	... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi	...	... 40 unchgd
Do Months—	...	Jan.-Feb.—London—Nominal

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Buena Fe 62lbs.	...	No sellers
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs		33 +1-8—Feb—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship.	...	... 51 unchgd
Do. Months—	...	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.		
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship		...52 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...	Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—		Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore		... Nominal
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—		.....

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...	49 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—	...	March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.		
Tone—Firm.		
Linseed Calcutta	...	... 45 10 1-2
Do. Months—	...	... Apl-June
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—London—Done—Quiet.		
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...	44 —4
Do. Months—	...	Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Seller.		

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	...	£7 1 6—0 1 0
	Feb.-mar.—Hull—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...	12 2-1 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...	... 4s 3+1-2d
	Feb-Mar.—Done and Sellers—Steady	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	...£ 66 1-3—1-1
Copper Braziers	...£ 80 1-2—1 1-4
Yellow Metal	...£ 7 1-3—1-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—

"Silverplate," "Ferngarth," "Warturm," "Marques" Pecqueheur"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar G & F India (Double bags)	...	13 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment	...May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Rather more doing at steady prices.		
Hungarian Crystals Sugar G & F India	...	12s 7 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	... Mar.Apl.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet and no business doing.		
German Beet-root 96 p.c.	...	9 10—1-2 1
Months of Shipments	May—Sellers	
	9 11 1-2—1-14—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone—Only limited business.		
S A B & Similar Crystal G & F India	...	11 unchgd
Months of Shipments	... Apl-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Little doing.		
Mauritius Crystals G & F Calcutta and Bombay	...	12 3 unchgd
Month of Shipments	... Feb.—Value.	
Tone—Quiet.		
Java Sugar—Little or no business doing.		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [7TH Feb., 1913]

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	31,575	London	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Bulln.	1,22,880	do	mercantile Bank
16 Boxes Sovs	12,00,000	Port Said	do
40 Boxes Sovs	30,00,000	Alexandria	National Bank
2 Boxes Sovs...	1,50,000	Aden	do
12 Boxes Bulln	8,14,080	London	do
Sovereign ...	15,000	do	do
20 Box Bulln	15,36,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	31,381
B. B. and C. I. Railway	33	39,960

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 9th Jan. 1913		8 p. c.
Bank of Bombay "	" 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Madras "	" 31st Dec. "	8 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5 1-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has again been little doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small and few private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Apl.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150 3-4
Shanghai "	...208
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 5/16 for Cash and the settlement, has remained unchanged during the day, with a small business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	95 5 0
Settlement	"	95 5 0

BULLION:—

Rates for bar silver in London yesterday advanced 1-16 both for ready and forward, the quotations now being 28 3-4 and 28 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up, at 62. The local market opened at 72 9-16 ex duty for ready and 72 13-16 for the first settlement, and has remained almost unchanged throughout the day with a moderate business passing. Rates for all positions close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian "	...	... 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	... 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	... 72 10 0
1st Settlement	...	... 72 13 0
2nd Settlement	...	... 72 12 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	... 82 0 0
1st Settlement	...	... 82 3 0
2nd Settlement	...	... 82 2 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of 40 lakhs Bills and 60 lakhs T.T. tenderers at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively receiving 24 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 102.30 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 17th January and arrived to-day with the mail of the 24th January brings £220,000 bar gold £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 31,60,000
Bombay	...	... " 21,00,000
Madras	...	... " 4,90,000
	Total...	... " 60,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th January and comes with the mail of the 31st January brings £130,000 Silver, £230,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 6,40,000
Bombay	...	... " 10,70,000
Madras	...	... " 3,20,000
	Total...	... " 20,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 31st January and comes with the mail of the 7th February brings £140,000 silver, £230,000 bar gold and £1,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 18,40,000
Bombay	...	... " 17,30,000
Madras	...	... " 4,30,000
	Total...	... " 40,00,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	18,41,000
Other Deposits	5,59,000	.....
Sundries	.....	41,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,81,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,24,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,71,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	5,41,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	4,52,000
Bullion	.....	51,000
Balance with other Banks.	5,10,000	.....
Sundries	.....	38,000
Cash	.....	27,29,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	93,290	115,937	18,647
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1912 to 6th Feb. 1913	10,42,648	992,436	+ 50,212
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	8,021	13,020	— 4,996
China	48,654	49,753	— 1,099
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total...	56,688	62,783	— 6,095
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1912 to 6th Jan. 1913	111,427	74,963	+ 36,464
Europe	3,824	7,380	+ 454
China	272,735	288,004	— 15,269
Japan	8,951	13,653	— 4,721
Coast Ports			
Total...	396,958	380,030	+ 16,928
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,405	2,260	+ 6,545
China	51,005	17,309	+ 33,697
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 25th Jan., 1913 8,693 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 25th Jan. 1913—4,183 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	12,846	142,481	160,450
Central India	4,755	24,730	41,909
Barsee and Nagur ...	5,618	54,759	37,680
Berar	21,418	209,844	260,890
Central Provinces ...	14,305	1,13,781	212,579
Total Comras ...	57,942	537,085	703,148
Dholleras	7,294	59,230	9,191
Broach	3,231	4,841	68 005
Comptta and Dharwar	360	16,694	24,307
Westerns	663	16,079	
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	13 366	290,402	73,227
Bengals (Rajputana)	4,832	43,305	14,188
Sind	10,375	56,513	36,415
Persian	.....	719	1,797
American	127	15,976	53,668
Egyptian	.....	743	522
Other sorts	100	1,019	8,018
Total	98,290	1,042,648	992,436

a Or 12,970 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 6th Feb., 1913	1042,648
	1,442,648
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 6th Feb. 1913 ...	396,958
	1,045,690
Less Afloat	60,412
	985,278
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	370,000
	615,278
Less up-country by rail	12,886
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 7th Feb., 1913 ...	602,392
Difference since last week... ...	+ 7,488

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations in the home markets during the past week have been narrow, and there is nothing of importance to report. The market seems to be marking time, and awaiting some fresh influence to move one way or the other. The statistical position of cotton remains strong, but the continuance of political uncertainty seems against any material advance. Reports regarding the preparation of land for the New Crop in America will soon begin to have an effect on the market, and already this week the first private telegrams have been received reporting heavy rain in Alabnia which is said to be retarding farm operations. At the close the home markets are steadier and the first fluctuation of any importance this week has occurred, futures in the American markets closing 12 to 14 points higher on Wall Street buying. Sentiment at home is bullish.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12·33	12·45	+·12
" May	12·20	12·25	+·05
Spot	13·15	12·95	—·20
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	12·32	12·48	+·16
" May	12·30	12·40	+·10
Spot	12 7-16	12 7-16	unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb-Mar.	6·59	6·63	+·04
" Apr.-May.	6·58	6·61	+·03
" Spot	6·83	6·89	+·06

The feature of the week in the local market has been the rise in the price of good Broach. On Friday morning last the rate was Rs. 216, and from this there has been a steady advance to Rs. 326. We referred last week to the chance of a squeeze for the March settlement, and the up-ward movement has been due to speculators operating in anticipation of such a squeeze, helped by an enquiry from export houses as the market advanced. A fairly large business has been done in good Broach, and fine Broach for March and April delivery has changed hands to a moderate extent. The margin between good and fine is gradually narrowing. For other descriptions the enquiry for forward delivery has been moderate, and rates have fluctuated only slightly. Fine Khamgaon Akola, March, has ruled between Rs. 310 and Rs. 313 and business has been done at times. Mills have taken up some lines of stapled sorts; and Khandeish, Sindh Punjab, and Bengals have also been enquired for now and then.

This morning the market opens firm, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 326. Prices for Broach are now high, and unless the market is assisted by a substantial advance at home, it is difficult to see how present rates can be be maintained; though the question of supplies to meet March requirements is the crux of the position. High prices should attract cotton.

The demand for ready cotton has been moderate and prices have kept steady. Mills have bought Bengals and Khandeish, also Mathias and stapled sorts. For Japan the enquiry has run on Oomras descriptions; while for Europe there has been some demand for Bengals and Khandeish. Holders have met the enquiry all round, but there has been no pressure to sell. The market closes steadier and there is an improvement in the demand.

LATTER.

The market has remained firm during the dry with a moderate enquiry for forward delivery. Khamgaon Akola, March and Broach have been chiefly in request. Rates close as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	338 March.
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	327 "
Fine M.G. Wanha-Hingunghat	...	331 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	328 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... "	324 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	321 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	315 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	296 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	286 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	180 "
Sawginned Dharwar	... "	331 Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	... 7,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·66 +03	6·66 +03	6·64 +03
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-August.**
6·64 +03	6·62 +03	6·58 +03
Aug.-Sept	**Sept-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·48 +03	6·34 +03	6·26 +03

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet but steady during the week, with a tendency for lower rates in ready steamers. The following business has been done:—

DUNKIRK.—Small lots 15 cwts. seeds at 22s. 6d., 16 cwts. seeds at 23s. Also 1,000 tons for February, light seeds at 18s. 6d., seeds at 20s. 6d.

HULL.—2,100 tons light seeds at 18s. February. 200 tons bonemeal at 26s.

LIVERPOOL.—1,700 tons light seeds at 18s. 9d. February.

MARSEILLES-LIVERPOOL.—1,250 tons for March at 19s. light seeds, 19s. 6d. seeds, 20s. wheat. Now asking 6d. more. 100 tons oil cake at 20s. March. The above is by the City Line. For. February, 4,500 tons at 19s. to 20s.

DUNKIRK.—1,000 tons each month April and May at 17s. to 19s. 3d.

FIXTURES.—The following are reported.

S. S. "Chiltern Range":—At 25s. February 1 picked port, except Havre or Dunkirk.

S. S. "Bengnela":—At 25s. February, Karachi and Bombay for Hamburg.

S. S. "Glenmoore":—At 25s. 9d. February Bombay to Dunkirk.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has advanced partly in sympathy with better advices from home, and partly owing to buying orders from Calcutta due to poor crop reports from up-country, shippers continue to sell locally as prices here are much higher than those ruling at home. Many merchants have been doing "straddles" by buying in London and selling locally. Argentina crop estimates are being reduced, and the tendency of the market is towards a further improvement.

LINSEED:—

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.
April-May. ...	... "	9 4 0 R.T.

RAPESEED.—There has been a small demand from home which has steadied our market as stocks are limited. Some business in Yellow Gujrat is reported, but sellers are not keen to operate further. Last year the Guzerat crop was a complete failure, and this season the crop is estimated at 12 annas normal. Small seed has commenced to arrive up-country, and as soon as the seed dries sufficiently it will be sent down. Reports from the principal growing district (the Punjab) regarding the crop are poor.

RAPESEED:—

We quote:—

Brown Delhi, Apl-May	...	Rs. 8 11 0 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 7 10 0 B.T.
" Yellow	...	Rs. 8 5 0 "

Owing to the absence of winter rains the market is firm and buying orders from up-country are daily flowing into our market. If no showers are received during the next ten days, the crop will be damaged to an appreciable extent.

WHEAT:—

We quote:—

Ready White Pissi 85 percent.	Rs.	5 8 0 R.T.
" " Delhi	"	5 11 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market has kept steady during the week with a moderate demand, and prices are unchanged.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	59 8 0
Small White 15 p. c.	... "	58 12 0
Mimbara	... "	61 0 0
Black Kutni ...	... "	48 0 0
Red Khandwa ...	... "	54 0 0
" Jubbulpore ...	... "	52 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	63 0 0 F. M.

POPPYSEED:—

The market has improved during the past week and prices are 3 to 4 annas higher.

We quote:—

Forward	... "	12 14 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—

The market is steady and unchanged with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	39 0 0
April-May ...	... "	35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market continues steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	49 8 0
Small	"	47 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Ready ...	...Rs.	8 6 0 R.T.
Forward... ...	... "	8 10 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	93,290 bales.
Wheat	...	1,14,430 cwts.
Linseed	...	9,716 "
Rapeseed	...	737 "
Gingellyseed	...	93,627 "
Poppyseed	...	386 "
Groundnuts	...	82,034 "
Castorseed	...	33,499 "
Rice	...	80,816 "
Myrabolams	...	82,012 "
Cottonseed	...	1,18,482 "
Mowrassed	...	1,449 "
Gram	...	41,289 "
Joowar	...	9,956 "
Maize	...	nil
Barley	...	5,880 "

LOCAL YARNS.

Early in the week the market was quiet with very little demand holidays in China having interfered with business. The last day or two there has, however, been an improvement in the enquiry, and China buyers are again in the market. Sales of 10's, 12's and 20's have been made at about previous prices and slightly over. In spite of the absence of demand early in the week spinners were firm, having already sold fairly well for forward delivery, and being in a position to wait until the enquiry came. Yesterday about 12,000 bales changed hands of which 5,000 bales 12's are reported to have been sold at 8 1-16 annas, and 1,000 bales 20's at 8 9-16 to 9 1-16 annas. About 2,000 bales 10's fetched 8 annas. The market closes firm

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

PIECE GOODS:—There is little change to report The market here continues quiet but there is some improvement in the enquiry for some goods. Manchester is firm but inactive.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet with only a limited enquiry.

WHITE GOODS:—This market also remains quiet and the enquiry is small.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues dull and there is little business doing.

TURKEY AND PLAIN GOODS:—The local market is quiet with a moderate demand. The home market is firm, but there is little business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is still quiet with little doing.

DHOOTIES:—The market at home continues firm but there is not much business doing. The Bombay market is quite with a moderate enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL:—

The home market has again been lower this week which has had its effect here. Rupee prices have been further run down, and the market looks like being disorganised.

COAL MARKET.

There is considerable demand for coal, but supplies are coming forward very slowly. We understand that re-sales of Baraboni ex ship now in port have been done at Rs. 18-4.

Approximate quotations for:—

	Rs.
Powell Duffryn ...	... 25 8 0
Davisons West Hartley	... 22 0 0
Dasherghur	... 19 0 0
Jherriah ...	... 17 8 0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 12 2
Tiger-Brand ...125°	American	"	4 12 2
White Camelia in Brand tins ...125			per 2 tins " 4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk-in-tins ...125°			" 4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°			per 8 l gals. " 3 9 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins 125° Very strong and advancing.			" 4 3 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	9	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	3	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	4	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	14	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	5	0
Shell 150 cases per case			
Anchor cases per case	4	12	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions:—

Ex-Godowa Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukko" per two tins	4	3	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices have in some cases declined during the week. While others have kept unchanged with some business passing Bank of Bombay shares are weak at Rs. 1,690. Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 65 1-2; com. dividend Bank of Baroda's have improved to Rs. 73; com. dividend Indian Specie Bank have ruled at an about 71, com. dividend Eastern are quite at. Rs. 93; In mill company's quotations for March delivery are as under, Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 770; Central India's at Rs. 2,245; Colaba land at Rs. 1,557 1-2; Connaught at Rs. 175; Crescents at Rs 116 1-2; David's at Rs. 507 1-2; Fazalbhai at Rs. 522 1-2; Finlay at Rs. 390; Indian Manufacturing shares have changed hands at Rs. 495; Mooraji Goculda's at Rs. 3,140; Vishnu Cotton Preference shares at Rs. 632 1-2; Jamshed's are declined to Rs. 271 1-4; Khatow Mackanji's are unchanged at Rs. 1,330; Kohinoor's are quiet are at Rs. 820; Luxmi Cotton are at Rs. 1,410; Madhavji Dharamsi are at Rs. 1,690; Maneckji Petit are at Rs. 3,140; New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 270; Phoenix have ruled at an about Rs. 150; Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 857 1-2; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,397 1-2; Swan mill shares at Rs. 282 1-2; Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,760; Textile have improved to Rs. 1,560. In Miscellaneous Company's shares. All India United Insurance shares have changed hands at Rs. 12 1-2; Badhampile at Rs. 93 1-2; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have gradually improved to Rs. 580; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company share, Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 185; and Proference shares at Rs. 181; Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares have been put through at an about 260; com. dividend, and Preference shares at Rs. 275: cum dividend Marsland Price Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 72; Oriental life at Rs. 320; Port Canning and Land Improvement Companys shares are steady at Rs. 815 Shwrajpure are 21, Tata Iron and Steel Companys shares ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 95, defd. shares Rs.195 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 172, Press shares are steady, New Mofucial at Rs. 855, New Berar at Rs. 520, Indian Cotton at Rs. 130, In Railway Company's Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 700, Amritsar Patti have improved to Rs. 140, Sindh Light Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 134 and Rs. 135, Tapti Velly Railway shares are steady at Rs. 580, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 135, Central proference at Rs. 94, and Gujrat Railway at Rs. 119.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	18,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain	...	18,000 do.
Exports to Continent	...	8,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·95
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	...	12·45 +14
Future Cotton at New York—May	...	12·25 +12
Tone Market at closing Spot	...	Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures	...	Steady

General Tone of Market:—

Steady and advanced on unfavorable cables, later declined on long unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	...	12·43+14
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May.	...	12·40+13
Opening tone of Market—		Steady
Closing Tone of Market	...	do

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales	...	12,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export	...	1,500 do
Total Sales of Surat	...	100
Total Day's Imports	...	16,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 9-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 5-8
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·90
Good Bhownuggur	...	6 1 8d.
Good Bengal	...	5 10·16d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 12·16d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 14·16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	6 1-4d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	6 23-32d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	...	11 1-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	...	11 1-4
Weft 64 American ...	...	12 5-16
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	...	16 5-8
Weft 32's	...	14
Twist 36	...	10 5-8
Twist 42	...	11 7-8
Twist American 60 ...	...	15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	...	17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	...	20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—		Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·89+1

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

| | |

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.

The office cat was dead. Caught in the act of devouring the chief clerk's lunch, it died suddenly. The questions were:—"Where could it be buried in the heard of the city?" and "Who would bury it?" Bob, the office boy, offered to get rid of it for a consideration. He is a resourceful youth. After the office closed he took a set on the outside of a bus bound for Putney, carefully carrying a parcel (containing the cat), from which protruted the feathers of a pheasant. The parcel was carefully labelled, but Bob left it under the seat when he got off the bus. Soon another passenger noticed the parcel, and gradually shifted his seat until he was able to lift the parcel, when he speedily took his departure, taking it with him. The cat did not come back.

WHAT HE HAD.

He was an artist, and the humdrum life in the butcher's shop vexed his noble spirit. Somehow, selling scrag mutton and the best end of the neck was not appreciated by his artistic temperament, and so he went to London, where talent is recognised and paid for—sometimes.

For a time he wrote glowing letters home, describing his progress and success. Then there came silence.

"Success," reflected his sorrowing parents, "has been to much for him. He has forgotten us. Alas, alas!"

But he hadn't, for one evening, just as his father was sitting down to supper, and preparing to enjoy his humble chop, a small boy brought a note.

"Dear Dad," it read. "please meet me by the old bridge at midnight, and bring with you a shirt, a waistcoat, and a jacket. I have a hat."—John.

HE WAS SO RICH.

The man who dumped a basketful of bank-notes on his fire for kindling set on extravagant pace for wealthy spenders. He was fairly outdone, however, by the financier, of whom it is told that he was so rich that he never used a motor car more than once, had a gold-top hat, wore seventeen fancy waistcoats at a time, and his house was a perfect revelation.

He was now in the act of showing its wonders to a friend.

"This mirror," he murmured, "is worth three hundred thousand pounds."

"Wonderful!" gasped the friend. "But what a pity it's scratched."

"Yes, it is rather," replied the multimillionair, carelessly, turning to his wife. "Martha, perhaps you'd better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with."

A WILY WIDOW.

In the window of a pretty villa residence in a Lancashire town is a notice:—"This house to let; only young couples need apply." But, strange to say, the occupancy of the house never changes.

"I think you ask too much rent for your villa, Mrs. W., the next-door neighbor ventured to suggest to the owner, a shabbily dressed widow. "You could easily let it if you reduced the price a little."

"But I don't want to let it," the widow said calmly. 'Im quite comfortable here thank you."

The neighbor's face expressed amazed incredulity.

"Don't want to let it," she replied. "Then why insert that notice in the window?"

"Well, you see, I'm a lonely widow, with only myself to depend on, and I'm obliged to make a living somehow," the Widow answered confidentially. "So I write down the names and addressess of all the young couples who call, and sell them, at a fair price, to a firm of house furnishers."

IN THE SAME BOAT.

The nervous old lady in a frantic hurry hailed a taxi, a clambered inside. But before she had properly closed the door, the vehicle bounded away at a furious rate.

Dropping the door-handle, the nervous old lady subsided in a huddled heap on the floor of the cab, and clutched the seat with both hands, while the taxi marathoned blinthely on its way.

Jolt, jerk, jum went the car, and the old lady wobbled from side to side furiously. Then, panic-stricken, she yelled—

"He hi! Stop! Oh, do stop, please! I've never been in one of these things before. Oh, do—"

Don't let that worry you ma'am," remarked the cheery motor Jehu, as he touched his cap and proceeded to blow the horn. "We're both in the same box. This is the first time I've ever driven one!"

AT THE TELEPHONE.

An amusing telephone story is told of a lady whose name is brown. One morning recently she proceeded from the break-fast-table to the telephone in the hall, to order some things from the butcher.

"Hallos!" said Mr. Brown. "Is that Mr. Batty's?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is Mrs. Brown's residence. Will you send me a large, thick steak by 4 o'clock?"

The boy in the butcher's shop happened to answer the telephone, and promptly responded—

"Well, you just bet you sweet life I will."

"Do you know, sir to whom your are speaking?" indignantly enquired Mrs. Brown.

"Sure I do," said the boy. "You're Jenny, Mrs. Brown's cook."

"You are mistaken, young man. you are speaking with Mrs. Brown herself."

"Is that so?" replied the boy. "Then in that case, madam, we'll call the bet off."

BETTER STILL.

The new headmaster was addressing the pupils. He began by saying that he did not appove of canes. Here he was interrupted by ringing sheers, from the youthful portion of his audience. "A for bettet thing," he continued, beaming kindly on them through his spectacles, "is a stout strip of rubber hose."

ROUND THE CORNER.

Canon Knox-Little told a good story at a Church Congress. He said that he remembered a lych-gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door, "This is the gate of heaven," and underneath was the large notice, "Go round the other way."

A GOOD KICKER.

A farmer, whose farm is near a school of boys, was greatly annoyed by the depredations of the youngsters. Finding two boys helping themselves to his apples, he escorted them off the premises, giving each a parting kick at the gateway. Next day the boys were loitering near his again. "What are you scamps hanging round here for?" he cried. "I told your yesterday what you would get if caught here again."

"Yes, sir, we remember," said the spokesman. "We haven't come for apples this time. We came to ask your to join our football eleven."

THE BITER BITTEN.

Johan Erskine was, at the age of 29, a teacher of Latin in Edinburgh University. On one occasion, after his elevation to the bench, a young lawyer, in arguing a case before him, used a false Latin quantity, whereupon his lordship said, with a good natured smile. "Are you sure, sir you are correct in your quantity there?"

The young counsel, nettled at the query, retorted petulantly, "My lord, I never was a schoolmaster."

"No," answered the judge. "nor. I thing, a scholar either."

GRAND ANY WAY.

Norman McLeod was once preaching in a district in Ayrshire, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation dispersed an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor, "Did ye ever hear onything sae gran'? Wasna' that a sermon!"

All her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak. woman! Wasna that a sermon!"

"He read it," said the other.

To which she replied with indignant emphasis. "I wadna care if he had whustled it."

HOME REMEDIES IN VERSE

The head of a family, who thought to save some of his hard-earned dollars by trying out simple home remedies when one of his housee hold became ill came in a few night ago with a book under his arm, which he handed to his wife, remarking—

"Here is work on burns. I found it at an auction this afternoon. As one of the children is almost sure to get burned on the Fourth, I thought it would be a good investment. Look it over carefully and be prepared in case of an accident."

The wife opened the volume dutifully and then exclaimed—

"How odd! It's all poetry."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The report that the number of invitations to the Royal garden party at Windsor this summer will be restricted to 4,000 is unlikely to the correct. The "raison d'etre" of these functions being held at Windsor instead of at Buckingham Palace is that the space at the former is practically unlimited, and permits of many more guests being included in the lists. Seven or eight thousand people can find place on the vast green lawns without the slightest crowding, and the huge marquees erected in the vicinity of the Royal tent easily accommodate any number of guests at teatime. It would be a great pity if the Windsor garden parties inaugurated in the last reign were either to be altered in character or done away with as they are the only Court functions that include almost every section of Society. The names that appear on the State ball lists are practically identical year after year, and the same applies to the garden parties held at Buckingham Palace. The evening Courts are more comprehensive; but even they do not come anywhere near the great Windsor functions in this respect.

Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, whom rumour had erroneously betrothed to a member of the great Prussian banking family of Bleichroder, is a sister of that Prince Hermann whose financial and matrimonial troubles recently brought him into some prominence. This branch of the Saxe-Weimars has ever shown an inclination to follow the dictates of their hearts rather than of policy in the matter of matrimonial alliances, and in the present instance it is hinted that a romance has been nipped in the bud. The famous Baron Bleichroder, practically the founder of the family, was the intimate friend of Bismarck, who, to please him, induced the Emperor William I. to honour the banker with his presence at dinner in his fine Berlin mansion. After dinner the baron showed the Emperor over his house. A beautiful white marble chimney-piece attracted the attention of the Imperial guest, who had been previously asked by his host for his signature. Calling for a piece of charcoal, the Emperor wrote a magnificent "Wilhelm, R. I.," across the pure white marble, which Bleichroder subsequently caused to be carved out as a lasting memento of the occasion.

A "lifelike" photograph in a London paper of the twenty-four-hour clock outside Greenwich Observatory is accompanied by the statement that it "takes its own time from the sun, and is corrected daily, or as often as the sun condescends to show himself." As a matter of fact, the sun is a most erratic timekeeper, and the Astronomer-Royal knows a better method of keeping accurate time than by watching the sun, which sometimes differs from an accurate timepiece by as much as fifteen minutes. The twenty-four-hour clock is controlled by the mean time clock in the Observatory, and the mean time clock is corrected every morning by careful observations, not of the sun, but of the transit of certain "clock" stars over the Greenwich meridian the previous night. Our twenty-four-hour day is the average, or mean, interval between two successive transits of the sun, which period is always varying, so far as the true sun is concerned; hence the need for mean time and a theoretical mean sun. Unlike the sun, the "clock" stars are ideal for, time purposes, their transits reflecting accurately the time to a single rotation of the earth on its which is accomplished always in 23hr. 56min. 4·0906sec., and is the most rigorously uniform movement capable of being measured by the refined instruments of precision used by modern astronomers.

They have a new office joke at the Treasury since yesterday's deputation of working women to Mr. Lloyd George. There is a messenger there, it seems, who bears some slight resemblance to the First Lord of the Admiralty. Yesterday morning this man appeared at the door and surveyed for a moment the crowd that had assembled in Whitehall, whereupon many country cousins, mistaking him for Mr. Churchill, and remembering that gentleman's attitude towards votes for women, booed so cordially that he disappared on the instant.

The white, green, and purple of the Suffragettes are to be seen everywhere just now. It is nearly five years since Mrs. Pethick Lawrence explained in a public speech why these colours were chosen. White stands for purity in private and public affairs; green is the traditional colour of hope; and purple typifies dignity and freedom.

Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, aged twenty-nine, who is down with a double attack of measles and pneumpnia, is the only sailor member of his family after his uncle, "Prince Henry the Navigator" (II), and his very name predestines him for a naval career. For the first Hohenzollern to take to the sea—thus adding a duck natant to the Red Eagle of Brandenburg—was Prince Adelbert a nephew of the old Emperor; and his name was also given to the steam-corvette in which the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, made his voyage round the world in 1880.

Monday sees the celebration of "Wattle Day." though the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the colonisation of Australia falls actually on Sunday. The wattle is hardly so euphonious a national emblem as Canada's maple, but it belongs actually to the acacia tribe. Australia boasts three species of wattle, the golden, the silver, and the tan, which are a valuable source of export trade both to Australia and to Natal.

Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, where the premises of the Church Missionary Society are about to be enlarged, formed at one time—circa 1580—the courtyard of the inn or London house of the Bishops of Salisbury, and here they resided when summoned to the Metropolis on Parliamentary or other business. At that time the whole neighbourhood was in so dangerous a state that their lordships were complimented upon their courage in living in what was described as the "Wilderness," a name which is still preserved in "late Wilderness-lane," as Hutton-street is now described.

It is hardly correct to apply the description "the first actor of the English stage" to Richard Burbage, to whom, with other Elizabethan actors buried at St. Leonard's Church. Shoreditch, it is proposed to erect a memorial. Richard was, no doubt, our first great actor, but his father, James Burbage, was an actor, before him, and the chief of the Earl of Leicester's company of players, to whome Elizabeth granted a patent. Richard might never have had a theatre to play in but for his father. At that period play-acting was forbidden in the City, and James, who had been a carpenter, built a wooden structure in Shoreditch, outside the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction. The venture was so successful that he built another theatre. The Curtains, and a third, the famous Blackfriars Theatre. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen tried to crush him there, but failed to prove that the City had ever exercised authority "within the precinct and liberty of Blackfriars." Richard's name is perpetuated in Burbage-road, which runs from Half Moon-lane, Herne Hill, to Dulwich College.

The approachingg visit of the King to Chingford to open the great new reservoir there reminds one that it was no longer ago than 1878 that Epping ceased to be a Royal forest and passed by Act of Parliament into the charge of the Corporation of the City of London as Conservators. The deer were ordered to be transferred to the Conservators and the rights of the commoner were preserved intact. But though no longer a Royal forest, the Cron still appoint the Ranger, and at one time the Duke of Connaught filled that office. For many centuries the Kings and Queen of England were often at Chingford, whither they went for hunting in the forest, and the interesting building there known as Queen Elizabethes Lodge was undoubtedly designed for their use. Local tradition will still has it that Elizabeth was wont to ride her horse up the broad shallow staircase to the top of the house, to watch the deer been driven across Chingford Plains.

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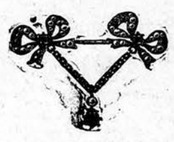

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POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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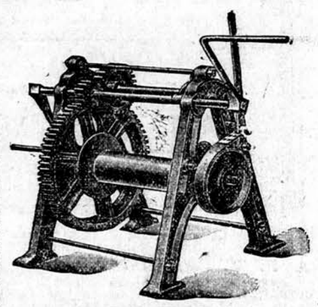

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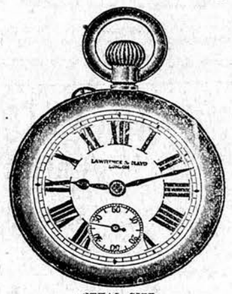

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